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## Shrines of the Kabiri.

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**T**HE traveller who jogs on his mule, or trudges afoot over the flat, dusty, monotonous high-road from Livadia to Thebes, finds little to arrest his attention between the site of Onchestos and the point where he crosses the stream of the Thespios. Yet among the insignificant hills on the south, in a small valley reached from the Thespios in half an hour, lies the Theban Sanctuary of the Kabiri. Its site is fixed by hundreds of inscriptions, and the only literary testimony, that of Pausanias (ix. 25, 26), points to this spot.\* The distance from Thespiæ, 10 kilometres, accords well enough with the 50 stadia given as a round number by Pausanias;† and about a mile on the way to Thebes, German diligence has identified the sacred grove of the Kabirian Demeter, a goddess commonly associated with the mystic brethren.

From this little valley a brook—too often, alas! like its fellows in Greece, a mere bed of stones—flows northwards into the Tenerian Plain. On its right bank rose the Temple, which, with a considerable number of buildings of less importance, made up the Sanctuary of the Kabiri.

The Temple, according to Dr. Doerpfeld,‡ does not belong to one epoch alone, but to three.

These three successive buildings, varying in their material arrangement, as well as in

\* W. Judeich, *Mittheilungen d. k. Archäol. Inst., Athenische Abtheilung*, xiii. 82.

† ix. 26, 6.

‡ *Mith. Ath. Abh.*, xiii. 88.

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their plan, may be distinguished as the Greek, the Macedonian, and the Roman.

Of the first, the solitary witness is a semi-circular wall of polygonal limestone blocks. The workmanship here displayed is good enough to justify our assigning it to the sixth, or even the fifth, century.

From such scanty data it is difficult to construct a plan, but Dr. Doerpfeld is induced by the similar discoveries in Samothrace to look upon the wall as forming part of an apse.

Incomparably better preserved is the second temple—that which was built in Macedonian times. Its walls still exist to such an extent that a complete ground-plan can be laid down with accuracy. The extant remains comprise not only foundations, but also the stylobate of the Pronaos, the thresholds, large pieces of pebble pavement, and a course of the Temple walls.

Three separate sorts of stones were employed: a softer limestone (Poros) for the foundations and for the walls of the Cella, a harder limestone for the upper layer of the foundation, and a hard breccia for the stylobate of the Pronaos and the wall on each side of the door between the Pronaos and the antechamber to the Cella. Neither mortar nor metal clamps have been found in this building.

The ground-plan shows towards the east a small Pronaos, attached to which are an almost square antechamber and a larger principal chamber. Abutting on the western end there is a building with separate entrances.

The Pronaos is technically described as *prostylos tetrastylus*; the four columns were probably Ionic.

The antechamber—4·76 metres wide, and 4·37 metres deep (roughly, about 15 feet square)—was connected with the Pronaos by a doorway 2 metres wide, the threshold of which still exhibits the sockets for the pivots of the doors.

In the eastern part a large portion of the old pebble pavement is visible.

A second doorway united the antechamber to the principal chamber, which was 4·76 metres wide, and 6·10 metres deep. At the west end of this Cella the foundation of a large base has been discovered.

Against the western wall of the Temple was placed a large building about 4·80 metres wide, and 6·82 metres long, which had no direct communication with the Cella. Its entrances were on the two sides.

Here were discovered the trenches for sacrifice, of which more anon.

No other temple is known to possess such a sacrificial building as well as an antechamber. Another peculiarity is the difference in level of Pronaos, antechamber, and Cella. It has been suggested that the antechamber originally formed the Pronaos, the present Pronaos being a subsequent addition—a suggestion to which the variety of material certainly lends countenance.

The Temple erected in Roman times has a ground-plan similar to that of its predecessor. It differs principally in having no antechamber. Hence greater depth is secured both for Pronaos and Cella.

What led to the destruction of the Macedonian temple is unknown. From existing remains, however, we can gather how completely its reconstruction was carried out under the Romans. Not only were the sides of the Temple and the columns renewed, but also the old foundations were judged insufficient, and were strengthened by new walls. Material for these new foundations was supplied by the blocks of the older Cella wall, many of which were found still retaining their red decoration.

The Roman ground-plan consists of a Pronaos about 5 metres deep, and a Cella of nearly twice that depth. The front of the Pronaos was adorned with four Doric columns, of which a capital and other fragments have been found.

Within the Cella are still to be seen in a fairly good state of preservation not only the pavement composed of small pieces of marble, but also the base which supported the sacred image. The length of this base has suggested that the god, as on vases, was represented reclining on a couch.

As to the sacrificial chamber to the west of the Cella, the side-walls alone would seem to have been renewed under the Romans. The inferior construction of the walls of this chamber as compared with those of the actual temple, coupled with the fact that their foundations were not so deeply laid,

leads us to conclude that these walls were not so high, and had no roof to support. This uncovered space walled round as a Peribolos would allow of the escape of the stench arising from the sacrificial trenches. These trenches, two in number, though doubtless existing in earlier times, received their present form in the Roman period. They are lined with slabs of stone; and, placed back to back, they had their common partition-wall higher than their other sides. When covered, as they probably were, with a saddle-shaped wooden lid, they would closely resemble the modern dust-bin. Their sacrificial character was clearly established by an examination of their contents. While the northern trench contained only earth, the southern was filled with bones.

To what epochs do these various temples respectively belong? Their relative antiquity is, of course, to be deduced from the position of their pavements and other remains. Not content with this relative chronology, the German architect proceeds to propound an absolute date with the help of the deposits heaped up within and around the Temple.

The ground to be built on slopes sharply towards the west. On the east, a firm foundation lies only slightly below the stylobate; while on the west, where the bed of the stream is, it is found at a much greater depth. At the time of the oldest temple, the slope preserved pretty much its original form. On the other hand, when the second temple was erected, greater earthworks were raised in order to secure a larger level platform, for the building now considerably increased in length.

Starting on the east with the existing level, the builders had to supply on the west considerable embankments. For this construction were employed partly the clayey earth found in the neighbourhood, partly ashes and rubbish which had accumulated within the precincts.

The masses of rubbish were especially rich in votive objects (of bronze, lead, and terra-cotta), which had been thrown away as damaged or worthless. These gave a clue to the date of the Temple—at any rate, a *terminus post quem*. Many, and especially those of the lowest stratum, are archaic; none seem more recent than the fourth century

before our era. To this period, then, must we assign the second temple.

It might at first sight be supposed that this piling-up of rubbish took place when the third temple was built. This objection is ably met by Dr. Dörpfeld. He points out that this rubbish does not immediately abut on the foundations of the third temple, but is separated from them by a vertical stratum of building refuse. It is clear that trenches were made in the earth containing votive offerings, that in these trenches the foundations of the third temple were laid, and that the space between these foundations and the side of the trench was filled up with the rubbish left by the builders. Thus the strata of votive offerings mingled with earth were in position before the third temple was commenced.

The second temple, therefore, dates from the fourth century. Pausanias (ix. 25, 9) tells us that in 335 B.C., when Alexander laid waste the Theban territory, the Macedonians seized the Kabirion. Though it is not expressly stated that the Temple was on that occasion destroyed, we may reasonably suppose such to have been the case, seeing that its rebuilding and the levelling of the site must, from the testimony of the objects found there, be assigned to about that period. Hence we are justified in calling the second temple the Macedonian. The third, belonging as it does to a later epoch, will thus date from Roman times, an attribution confirmed by the fact that mortar has been to some extent employed in its foundation.

Thus far Dr. Dörpfeld. In the same volume of the *Mittheilungen*, Dr. H. Winnefeld has discussed the pottery found on the same site. He distinguishes three groups: (1) Attic-painted vases; (2) Boeotian-painted vases; (3) black-glazed pottery.

Those of Attic make, or immediate imitations of Attic ware, form a comparatively small portion of the find. Among them are comprised examples of the drinking-horn in shape of an animal's head, the oenochoe, the lekythos, the amphora, and cups of various shapes and various styles.

Here and there occurred remains of pottery with geometric or Corinthian decoration.

On the other hand, a group of local

Boeotian vases is represented to an unusually large extent. Pretty nearly half the entire collection belongs to this group, which has become known for the first time through the present excavations. The material is a rather fine clay of reddish-yellow colour. The usual form is that of a somewhat globular cup, with two vertical ring-handles. The method of decoration is a very simple one. The inside is completely covered with a dark glaze. The exterior is generally divided by a horizontal black line, and the space above this line is devoted to ornament. To the ornament and the scenes here displayed especial attention is due, for we here meet with a very rare phenomenon — an industry working with special view to the requirements of a special sanctuary. Here, then, to an unusual degree we are entitled to look for a connection between the particular cult and the ornamental representations in question. Decisive proof of such connection is afforded by the inscription *Σμικρός ἀνέθεκε Καβίροι* on the neck of a large vase. The words have been painted (before the firing) on a space left free from the black glaze.

Whether Smikros was a worshipper who ordered the vase at the manufactory for the purpose of his worship, or was the potter who dedicated a specimen of his art (as on the Acropolis of Athens), must remain uncertain.

One thing is clear—that such vases were prepared with the special view of dedication in the sanctuary of the Kabiri. A further illustration of this is found in a representation of the Kabiros approached by a train of worshippers, one of whom bears a vase of shape and decoration identical with the cups which are typical of this Boeotian ware.

The essential motive of the ornamentation is derived from the vegetable kingdom. First, we find the ivy; in later vases a foliage recognised as that of the *tamus cretica*; less frequently the tendril of the vine, the olive-branch, or forms resembling the myrtle. Such wreaths are not confined within a narrow band, like the ivy on the black-figured or early red-figured vases of Attic make.

Inorganic ornament, as braids with rows of dots, forms a less frequent element. The meander and the palmette, so prominent in other classes of ceramics, are entirely un-



represented, and the same may be said of what the Germans call "Stabornament," "Eierstab," and "Strahlen."

As peculiar as the ornaments are the scenes which they accompany, and to which they at times supply a ground. The most important of these scenes\* shows us on the right the bearded Kabiros reclining, crowned with ivy, the kantharos in his right hand; at his feet stands "Pais" with jug and krater, a figure so often united in dedications with the Kabiros, or even mentioned independently, a slender, almost boyish, youthful form. On the left is the group of Mitos, with the maiden Krateaia, on whom little Pratolaos is gazing with gestures of astonishment and agitation, while he does not scruple to turn his back on the deities themselves. Mitos, Krateaia, and Pratolaos are caricatured, but their unconcerned behaviour in the presence of these deities shows that they belong to the retinue of the Kabiros.

How ordinary mortals approach him is shown on another vase. Here, as in Attic reliefs relating to Asklepios, a train of worshippers advances towards the deity with supplicating gestures. The figures (with the exception of the Kabiros) are caricatured, but this feature is less strongly marked in the female forms on both vases. This principle of caricature prevails in almost every representation of hero or ordinary mortal, not only as regards individual figures, but also whole compositions. Bellerophon struggling with the Chimæra has to lug after him a laggard Pegasos. A festal procession to the sanctuary is closed by an old gentleman vainly endeavouring to jump on to the vehicle in front of him. Feasting and dancing, flute-playing and hunting, such are for the most part the subjects depicted; and if in a couple of instances a youth of superior appearance exhibits a quieter attitude, Dr. Winnefeld prefers to recognise a further representation of the "Pais" rather than to suppose any development of a severer style.

An exception to the otherwise universal caricature is found in the few representations of Sileni and Mænads, unfamiliar beings, in portraying which the artist would seem to have had recourse to Attic prototypes.

These vases with figures, in spite of a few

\* *Mith.* xiii., *Taf.* 9.

individual peculiarities, are all assigned by Dr. Winnefeld to the fourth century, that is, to a space of about fifty years before the destruction of the Grecian Temple.

A similar inference may be drawn from the consideration of those vases of this Boeotian class, which are simply decorated with ornament. The variety of this ornament bears witness to a long course of development. Where, however, ornament is accompanied by representations of figures, the ornament belongs to the later stages of this development; and we have not the slightest ground for supposing such representations when united with ornament, to be later than those without it.

We find, then, that after the Persian Wars, there arose in Thebes a class of vases of peculiar *technique*, whose stock of ornaments—limited through striving after a relation between decoration and purpose—still shows affinity with that prevailing in other classes. Soon, however, this style enters upon a further stage of development, removes itself more and more from the usual type of pottery of the period, and early in the fourth century, having now assumed a character altogether distinctive, includes in its sphere the representation of the human form.

In connection with this class, on the ground of similarity of *technique*, and (to some extent) of decoration, specimens of a peculiar ware are deserving of mention. Their outline is that of a low cylinder, one end of which terminates in a cone. The other end is closed, except that there is a round hole in the middle, required in the process of baking. The total height is about half as much again as the diameter. Horizontal lines more or less completely surround the cylinder. The surface generally is adorned with patterns of foliage, or with birds (geese), or with the palmette. In most instances the position of the decoration shows that the pointed end stood downwards. Hence may be explained the *στροβίλος* mentioned in a list of votive offerings found in the Kabirion. In this instance, indeed, the *στροβίλος*, or top, was of silver. No examples in the precious metals have come to light, but several of bronze have been found, of much smaller dimensions than those of earthenware. An analogy to such dedications is afforded by the quantity



of other toys, knuckle-bones (also here and there in bronze and glass), tiny bowls and jugs of slightly baked clay, and glass beads found everywhere in the rubbish.

About as numerous are the fragments of black-glazed pottery, though these are of far less importance. The prevailing form is that of the Kantharos, with high slender stem and lofty handles, examples of which occurred of such a gigantic size as to preclude any practical use. Beside these were other vases of smaller size and varied forms; among them jugs with rounded lips, never presenting the trefoil shape. Their contour is uniformly devoid of grace, their glaze devoid of brilliancy and that deep black forming so important a feature in the black coating of Attic vases. The superiority of the Attic products did not escape the worshippers of the Kabiri, for scarcely one of the few examples of this class lacked its carefully engraved dedicatory inscription, while of the native ware a vast number of specimens have been found without inscriptions.

Many of these native vases do indeed exhibit inscriptions of the highest interest from the epigraphical point of view. The classification of vases, however, has nothing to do with graffiti placed upon them long after their manufacture, a species of inscription found on votive offerings of bronze as well as on pottery of almost every kind.

The same volume of the *Mittheilungen*\* contains a short contribution on a kindred subject from the pen of the moving spirit of the German Institute, Professor Conze. In 1887 excavations undertaken in the neighbourhood of the famous relief on Sipylos established the existence in that neighbourhood of a sanctuary of the μήτηρ Πλαστήνη. In connection with these discoveries, mention is made of reliefs representing the mother of the gods (seated or standing), bearing on her head the modius, in her left hand a tympanum, in her right a patera. On each side sits a lion, turning towards her. On the spectator's left a youth, likewise turned towards her, recalls by his attributes the idea of Hermes. This youthful attendant of Kybele is recognised as Hermes-Kadmilos by Professor Conze, who finds in some examples not only the wine-jug, but the definite

\* P. 202.

emblem of the Kerykeion. He lays special stress on a terra-cotta\* excavated by Sir Charles Newton in Kalymna in the Temple of Apollo. In this group the youth bears the Kerykeion in his left hand; in his right what appears to be the jug.



## Charles Blount, Eighth Lord Mountjoy.

By W. ROBERTS.

THE *Athenæum* recently incidentally referred to one of the most striking figures of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The career of Charles Blount, eighth Lord Mountjoy, subsequently created Earl of Devonshire, and at one time "Deputy" in Ireland, should attract attention just now, even if it possessed no other points of interest.

The pages of fiction furnish us with innumerable instances in which a strong and all-absorbing attachment between a man and a woman has ended in a deep and inglorious tragedy. But so sad a termination as the attachment of Blount for Penelope Devereux, Lady Rich, has scarcely any parallel in fiction or in fact. The majority of historians preserve a profound silence with regard to these two, although the incidents to be indicated presently were at the time common talk.

The family pedigree of Blount is easily traced back to the time of the Conqueror. At the time of the General Survey, made in 14 William I., Robert le Blund had thirteen lordships in Suffolk, and William le Blund—perhaps a brother—had six lordships in the county of Lincoln. The connection of this family with Devon and Cornwall is also of considerable antiquity. In addition to other but less important properties, the Blount family became possessors, after the Reformation, of a manor in Colyton Raleigh, about eleven miles from Exeter; whilst the Manors of Wycroft or Wigoft, and Beer-Ferrers or

\* Now in the Terra-cotta Room at the British Museum, in Case 24.

Bere-Ferres were at one time the properties of the family. The Manor of Ludgvan Lees, near Penzance, was the marriage portion of Anne, second daughter of Edward, the only son of Robert, Lord Brooke—the wife of Charles Blount, fifth Lord Mountjoy. To go back to a much earlier period, Sir Walter Blount married, first, a daughter and co-heiress of John de Beauchamp, of Hache; and secondly, Joan, sister and co-heiress of Sir William Todington, of Todington; and by his first wife he was the ancestor of Sir Walter Blount, first Baron Mountjoy.

In history also, the Blounts have played no unimportant parts. The Sir Walter Blount of Shakespeare, portrayed as the great friend of Henry IV., is undoubtedly historical.\* This knight fought at Balmedon (September 14, 1402), and at Shrewsbury (July 21, 1403), when he was killed by Douglas in mistake for the King. It was (according to the dramatist) Harry Hotspur, who discovered the mistake, exclaiming,

I know this face full well :  
A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt ;  
Sembably furnish'd like the King himself.

The Sir Thomas Blount implicated in the suspicious death of Amy, wife of Lord Robert Dudley in 1560, was a member of this family. The two men were cousins. The first Baron Mountjoy—of Thurveston, county Derby—was Lord High Treasurer of England, and received his title at the hands of Edward IV. on June 20, 1465. From Warkworth's *Chronicles of the First Thirteen Years of the Reign of King Edward IV.*† we have an interesting reference to this creation, but the chronicler erroneously states that "Sere Thomas Blount, Knyghte," was made a Baron, whereas it was *Walter*, and not Thomas, thus honoured; and it was not at the coronation, but five years afterwards, that the honour was bestowed. The fourth Lord Mountjoy (William) was an accomplished and eminent politician, and held many public offices; he was Governor of Tournay in succession to Sir Edward Poyning.‡ Previous to this, and *circa* 1497, this

same worthy commanded the army sent to suppress the Cornish rebellion. He also with an official retinue acted as a sort of keeper over the abandoned wife of Henry VIII., Catherine, at Amptill. On July 3, 1533, Mountjoy and the State Commissioners held the memorable interview with Catherine, whom neither threats nor cajolings would induce to sign away her sovereign title. The fifth Lord Mountjoy was a man of considerable distinction, and an intimate friend of Erasmus. An interesting reference to him as a schoolboy occurs in *Lesclarcissement de la langue Francoyse*,\* by John Palsgrave, the schoolmaster of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset. Holinshed makes several references to him in his *Chronicles*,† in highly eulogistic terms, and particularly of his prowess against the French at "Bullongne and Muttrell." The old chronicler calls him a "a noble young gentleman," and, in lamenting his untimely end, contends that had he lived he would have proved "comparable in valour to any of his progenitors."‡ The sixth lord (James) spent his time in that mediæval madness—the search for the philosopher's stone; and his son William (who died in 1597), by untimely prodigality, left little for his brother Charles—the subject of the present paper—to enjoy other than the family title. His income in fact was only 1,000 marks per annum. The Blounts so intimately associated with Pope were, it may be mentioned, descendants of this family.

Blount, or, as he is better known, Mountjoy, was born in 1563, but the precise date and locality are unknown. Of his boyhood we have no record, other than an anecdote in which he is related to have made a vow to retrieve the family estate.

At a very early age he went to Oxford, and afterwards entered the Inner Temple as a student.

The genius and magnificence which adorned the middle and declining years of Elizabeth, the "masques," the pageants, and

\* Vide *Camden Miscellany*, vol. iii., fourth div., p. xxvii.

† Vol. iii., p. 842 (ed. 1803).

‡ It should be mentioned that Naunton (*Fragmenta Regalia*) speaks of this baron's "excesse in the action of Bulleigne" as to some extent impoverishing the family.

\* See 1 *Henry IV.*, Act i., sc. 2 and 3; Act iii., sc. 2; and Act v., sc. 1 and 3.

† Edited for the Camden Society, 1839 (p. 1).

‡ See Holinshed's *Chronicles*, vol. iii., Henry VIII., An. Reg. vii., p. 613.

the "progresses," could not but have a charm for one who was at once a student and a man of the world. We can imagine—and the author of *Fragmenta Regalia* gives us leave to do this—young Blount's first appearance at Court, when just attaining his majority, flushed with expectation and delight at being in the Queen's company. He quickly ingratiated himself into the favour of his royal mistress. He had, we are told, "very fine attractions," yet these were accompanied with the "retractions" of bashfulness and natural modesty.

Having secured her Majesty's very good opinion, he sought to retain it by becoming one of her public servants. In the Parliament which was summoned to meet at Westminster, 15th October, 1586,\* "Charles Blunte, Esq., and Nicholas Martyn, Esq.," sat as representatives of Beeralston borough, Devon. This Parliament of just over three centuries back was of a singular composition. In it were forty-four Cornish members, whilst Yorkshire had but twenty-four. Among its members were Sir Walter Raleigh, Francis Bacon, Sir F. Walsingham, Principal Secretary of State, and Fulk Greville. It was this Parliament, moreover, which, by a substantial majority, recommended the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, as the only means of securing a permanent peace. Blount's vote is unknown; but one may assume, from his connection with James I., that he was with the minority. After the General Election of 1592-3, "Sir Charles Blunt" appears as senior member for the family borough of Beeralston, whilst Sir Francis Drake was elected at the same time for Plymouth.

Blount became a constant Court attendant, causing the proud and wealthy young Essex no little jealousy. Naunton relates a most interesting incident in the careers of these two men, who afterwards became so intimately connected, not only by ties of friendship, but also of relationship. The Queen, it seems, presented Mountjoy, for his good fortune at tilt, "a queene at chesse, of gold richly enamelled;" and this mark of favour his servants "had the next day fastened to his arme with a crimson ribband, which my Lord of Essex, as he passed through the

priory chamber, espying with his cloak cast under his arme, the better to commend it to the view, enquired what it was, and for what cause there fixed. Sir Fulk Greville told him it was the queene's favour, which the day before, and after the tilting, she had sent him; whereat my Lord of Essex, in a kind of emulation, and as though he would have limited her favour, said, 'Now I perceive every foole must have a favour.' This observation came to Blount's ears. A challenge ensued. They met, as Naunton quaintly remarks, "neare Marybone Parke, where my lord was hurt in the thigh, and disarmed. The queene missing the men, was very curious to know the truth, and when at last it was whispered out, she sware by God's death it was fit that some one or other should take him [Essex] downe and teach him better manners, otherwise there would be no ruling of him."

Elizabeth's vanity was flattered by this duel, but she effected a reconciliation which ripened into a lifelong friendship between the two men. Mountjoy would not then have been the victim of an "iniquitous law and an unfortunate passion," as Hartley Coleridge terms it.\*

Lady Penelope Devereux was the elder of the two daughters of the first Earl of Essex, and consequently a sister of the unfortunate favourite of Elizabeth. She was a celebrated beauty, and possessed considerable mental attainments. In early life a marriage had been arranged for her with Sir Philip Sidney, but for some unknown reasons this proposal was never carried out. She was subsequently—probably about 1581—married to Robert, third Lord Rich—"Rich" Lord Rich—a man the object of her intense aversion. The transaction was one of buying and selling. Rich (subsequently Earl of Warwick) was a grandson of the infamous Chancellor of that name, and villainy was in this case hereditary.

The expedition of Sir John Norris to "Bretagne" possessed a great attraction to the warlike young men who flitted about the Court. A number importuned Elizabeth for leave to cross swords with the enemy. Several were refused, Blount among them. Two or three times, however, he set her

\* It is stated that he was elected for this borough in 1584, but the return was never delivered.

\* Introduction to Massinger, and Ford's Works, p. lvi. (note).



Majesty's injunction at defiance, and joined Norris, under whom he had a company, and for whom he at all times expressed the highest esteem. Blount was on each occasion summoned home, but not until he had distinguished himself. On the last time of his return, her Majesty commenced reviling him, and (observes Naunton) exclaimed: "Serve me so once more, and I will lay you fast enough for running; you will never leave it until you are knocked on the head, as that inconsiderate fellow Sidney was. You shall go when I send you, and in the meantime see that you lodge in the Court [then at Whitehall], where you may follow your book, read and discuss of the wars."

Blount was in the action at Zutphen in 1588, when Sidney, "the Marcellus of England," received his death-blow. Daniel, in an elegiac poem upon Blount some years after, makes an interesting reference to this episode, in which, by a strange irony of fate, the two lovers of one woman were brought together. "The Belgic war," says Daniel,

First tried thy martial spirit,  
And what thou wert, and what thou wouldst be found,  
And marked thee there, according to thy merit,  
With honour's stamp, a deep and noble wound;  
And that same place, that rent from mortal men  
Immortal Sidney, glory of the field  
And glory of the Muses, and their pen,  
Who equal here the cadence and the shield,  
Had likewise been thy last, had not the fate  
Of England then reserved thy worthy blood.

During the closing years of Elizabeth's reign Ireland was in a state of desperate misery. Anarchy and poverty stalked hand-in-hand throughout the land; bands of undisciplined savages caused terror, created desolation, and committed cold-blooded murders in their unholy maraudings; and hired bravados from Spain performed "the happy despatch" in the most approved fashion. Rebellion against the English was again, and yet again, put down, but only for a time. In 1598 Tyrone had obtained a pardon from the Earl of Ormond, who was then Lord-Lieutenant, but the rebel leader suddenly besieged the fort at Blackwater. To raise this siege, Sir Henry Bagnall was sent with thirteen companies; but owing to the hilly nature of the country—the boggy plains on the one side, and the woods on the other—this party had scarcely proceeded a mile towards the

enemy when Tyrone swooped down upon it, and gained a complete victory. Bagnall, thirteen captains, and 1,500 rank and file, fell. In a letter to Spain, Tyrone "extolled his victories with full mouth," and plainly intimated that he intended carrying out his expedition to the bitter end; and yet this rancorous thief was at the same time making overtures to the Lord-Lieutenant for a pardon!

Sir Richard Bingham was now despatched to Ireland, but died on arriving in Dublin. At this juncture, a consultation was held touching the appointment of a Lord-Deputy. The Queen was disposed to send Mountjoy, but Essex, raising several points of objection to this, was himself appointed to the vacant office. He started with a large army of 16,000 foot and 1,300 horse, the whole ultimately numbering 20,000. It is unnecessary to dilate in this place on Essex's miserable blundering in Ireland. On his premature and unexpected return, it is interesting to note that in an "open discussion" between the two great factions which had long divided the Court in secret, Mountjoy was, with the Earls Rutland and Worcester, Lords Rich, Lumley, and others, one of the supporters of Essex. Tyrone, in the meantime, "vaunted himself" Monarch of Ireland, and scattered honours and titles broadcast.

Mountjoy was appointed Lord-Deputy apparently against his wishes. About the middle of November, 1599, he received orders for preparation, and in the following February he arrived in Ireland "without noyse." It seems that at this period of his career he was implicated in a rebellion. Essex urged Mountjoy to send over from Ireland some of his troops to aid this outbreak, but Mountjoy saw the futility of such a course. The whole of Mountjoy's transactions in this last attempt of Essex amounted to no more than a promise. From the confessions of Sir Charles Danvers, in Birch's *Memoirs*, it appears that Mountjoy replied to his friend's demand to this effect: He "thought it more lawful to enter into such a course with one that had interest in the succession than otherwise; and though he had been led before out of the opinion he had to do his country good by the establishment of the succession, and to deliver my Lord of Essex out of the danger he was in;

yet now his life appeared to be safe, to restore his fortune only, and to save himself from the danger which hangs over him by discovery, and to satisfy my Lord of Essex's private ambition, he would not enter into any enterprise of that kind." Fairly or unfairly, Mountjoy's name was mixed up in the proceedings which cost the ringleaders their heads. The authorities considered it advisable to ignore Mountjoy throughout their inquiry and prosecution. His success in Ireland, moreover, had considerable weight in his favour. To some extent weak and wayward herself, Elizabeth had little mercy for those who opposed her.

It is only during his sojourn in Ireland that we catch a glimpse of Mountjoy's private life. His secretary, Fynes Moryson, describes his master's apparel in Court or cities as commonly of white or black taffeties, or satins, with two or three pairs of stockings, black silk program cloak, ruffs of comely depth and thickness, and black beaver hat; whilst in Ireland his attire was somewhat different. Moryson, in his *Itinerary*, states that before he went to Ireland his usual breakfast was "panada and broth," but during the war he contented himself with a dry crust of bread; in spring, with butter and sage, with a cup of stale beer, and in winter sugar and nutmegs mixed with it. At dinner and supper he had the choicest and most nourishing meats and the best wines. He took tobacco abundantly, and to this practice Moryson ascribes his master's good health while among the bogs of Ireland, and the relief of the violent headaches which regularly attacked him like an ague, for many years, every three months. "He delighted," observes Moryson, "in study, in gardens, an house richly furnished and delectable for rooms of retreat, in riding in a pad to take the air, in playing at showboard, in reading play-books for recreation, and especially in fishing and fish-ponds, seldom using any other exercise, and using these rightly as pastimes, only for a short and convenient time, with great variety of change from one to the other."

Mountjoy's expedition to Ireland was an unqualified success. Victory followed him wherever he went, and in a year or so the seeds of discord and rebellion were to all intents and purposes eradicated. The country

not only assumed a pacific condition, but the chaotic state into which the wars had naturally thrown arts and commerce gradually gave way to system and order. Ruling with a firm yet kindly hand, Mountjoy's tastes were too catholic, and his judgment too accurate, to permit tyranny or oppression when once Peace had fairly commenced her reign. But in spite of his great popularity and his phenomenal successes, Mountjoy was frequently asking to be allowed to return,\* if only for a couple of months. But Elizabeth would not sanction this. Her death, however, on Thursday morning, March 24, 1603, removed the obstacles, and he returned in May of the same year.

On July 21, 1603, Mountjoy was created Earl of Devonshire, and elected K.G. by James I. He was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. It is at this period of his career that his connection with Rich's wife stands out in bold relief. The intimacy was a well-known "secret," and was not considered particularly extraordinary. For some time—twelve years, in fact—before a decree of divorce between Rich and his wife, a separation was mutually agreed to; this fact in no way interfered with Lady Rich's great popularity. Several instances could be cited in proof of this statement. In a letter, among the Harleian MSS., from Lady Arabella Stuart to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated December 8, 1603, we read: "The Spanish Imbassador invited Madame de Beaumont (the French Imbassador's lady) to dinner, requesting her to bring some English ladies with her. She brought my Lady Bedford, Lady Rich," etc. Lady Rich, also, as Ocyte, took a prominent part in Ben Jonson's *Masque of Blackness*, "personated at the Court, at Whitehall, on the twelfth night, 1605." Soon after the divorce was carried into effect, the marriage of Devon with Lady Rich became a *fait accompli*. It was this that raised a perfect howl of execration and condemnation from those who had previously winked at the connection. Devonshire makes a manly defence of his position in a letter to James which is still preserved. "A lady," he says, "of great birth and virtue, being in the power of her friends, was by them married

\* Vide Cecil's letter to Sir George Carew, October 24, 1602, reprinted by the Camden Society.

against her will unto one against whom she did protest at the very solemnity, and ever after, between whom, from the first day, there ensued continual discord, although the same fears that forced her to marry constrained her to live with him." But James was not convinced. "Ye have gotten a fair woman with a foul heart," was his retort. This marriage was performed at Wanstead, Essex, by Laud, who was then the Earl's chaplain. Laud came in for a large share of odium, and for a long time it interfered with his advancement. He spent the anniversary of the day in fasting and humiliation to the end of his life. One excerpt may be here given from his *Diary*: "Anno, 1605. My Cross about the Earl of Devon's marriage, December 26, 1605. Die Jovis."

The marriage involved one of the most singular confessions on record. The lady proclaimed that of the children she bore whilst wedded to Rich, only the seven eldest were by him. Of the other five (three sons and two daughters) Mountjoy was father. The division of property which this confession entailed was arranged to the (apparent) satisfaction of Rich and Devonshire. Devonshire's unhappiness was caused by the extraneous clamour, and not from any internal dissensions. We have no liberty whatever for supposing them other than happy. Perhaps most men would have done as the Earl did, and this point should not be lost sight of in estimating his career. But fate was against him, for he died of a broken heart at the Savoy House, in the Strand, April 3, 1606. The Countess shortly afterwards ended her brilliant career in obscurity.

The episode to which we have been referring possesses an important *literary* interest. In 1595 Spenser published *Astrophel*, an elegiac poem on Sidney, to whose widow—afterwards Lady Essex—it is dedicated. The compliment was a questionable one, inasmuch as the poem is in part an elaborate eulogy of Lady Rich, under the poetical name of "Stella." Ford's powerful drama, *The Broken Heart*, perhaps one of the most weird and fascinating tragedies ever written, is also founded on the story of Mountjoy and Lady Rich, the slings and arrows of whose fortunes were peculiarly fitting for dramatic treatment. When only eighteen

years of age Ford dedicated a tribute of admiration for the recently-deceased Mountjoy to the Countess. This poem, which was Ford's maiden production, was entitled, *Fame's Memorial*, and we are quite prepared to accept the author's asseveration that "neither mercenary hopes or servile flattery" induced him "to speak but with the privilege of truth." Samuel Daniel, "the Atticus of his day," wrote a lengthy, but sweet, monody on the occasion of the Earl's death. So far back as 1589 that witty ne'er-do-well, Thomas Nash, dedicated his *Anatomie of Absurditie* to Sir Charles Blunt. John Davies, "of Hereford," and Joshua Sylvester, the "Silver-tongued," invoked the Muses on behalf of Devonshire. In the former's *Microcosmos* (1603) there are poetical effusions to a number of celebrated personages, including Southampton, the patron of Shakespeare, and several of those who took part in Essex's rebellion. Mountjoy is spoken of in the usual eulogistic strain. In Davis's *Sonnets* there is one "To the most heroick and meretoriously-renowned lord, the Lord Mountjoy, Lord-Deputy of Ireland." Lady Rich is also honoured with a sonnet, to whom, also, Henry Constable addressed more than one. Rhymers and romancers there were in abundance who would not allow the tragic circumstances to pass without turning them to advantage. Poetic license may be urged in the matter of what appears very extravagant adulation, but the grounds for such an argument seem to me utterly without foundation. Human nature is, after all, much the same to-day as it was three hundred years ago: poets then, as now, were not at all likely to heap the most unrestrained and unequivocal eulogy upon two people whose lives were blamable and whose actions were infamous.

If, in the histories of these two, we have another illustration of

The dread strife  
Of poor humanity's afflicted will  
Struggling in vain with ruthless destiny,

we have also two persons who, after the up-hill battle of early life had been conquered, might have spent their after-days in peace and harmony but for the hydra-headed monsters, Cant and Hypocrisy.





## The Grave of Master Izaak Walton.

**I**N the year 1653 there was printed and published a work which has maintained its reputation as one of the choicest pastorals in the English language from that time to the present. It was called "The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation. Being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most Anglers." Following this title came the words: "Simon Peter said, I go a fishing; and they said, We also will go with thee" (John xxi. 3). Then came the usual place of publication. "London, Printed by T. Maxey for Rich. Marriot, in S. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street, 1653." In a pleasant preface, the author, Izaak Walton, dedicated his book "To the Right Worshipful John Offley, Esq., of Madely Manor in the County of Stafford," styling him "My most honoured Friend." In this preliminary discourse Walton laments the death of Sir Henry Wotton, who, had he lived, had intended writing a work in praise of Angling. Worthy Master Izaak's volume was advertised in the *Perfect Diurnall*, at eighteence pence price. It is not to be supposed that the *Compleat Angler* was the earliest work of its kind. Was there not the *Book of St. Alban's*, published in 1496, which contained as a prominent part *The Treatise of Fyshynge wyth an Angle*, and, later on, Leonard Mascall's *Booke of Fishing with Hook and Line*, 1590; Taverner's *Certaine Experiments concerning Fish and Fruite*, 1600; Denny's *Secrets of Angling*, 1613; and Barker's *Art of Angling*, 1651?<sup>\*</sup>

It is to be noted that in this year 1653 the Commonwealth was established, and Oliver Cromwell installed in the office of Lord Protector. Six years later Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, commenced his *Diary*. One of his earliest entries runs thus: "Dined at home in the garret, where my wife dressed the remains of a turkey, and in the doing of it she burned her hand. I staid at home the whole afternoon looking

<sup>\*</sup> *Chronicles of the Compleat Angler*, by Thomas Westwood.

over my accounts; then went with my wife to my father's, and, in going, observed the great posts which the city workmen set up at the Conduit in Fleet Street." Pepys, probably no angler, does not relate having entered the shop of Master Richard Marriot in search of the second edition of Walton's incomparable book. This edition was supervised by the author himself. A third, fourth, and fifth edition appeared in his lifetime. He died in 1683. Then came a long period of publishing inactivity, so far as the *Compleat Angler* was concerned. It took no less than seventy-four years before any enterprising editor appeared to produce a sixth edition. This was undertaken by one Moses Browne, who had the presumption to produce an edition (the sixth) with, among other matters, "the addition of several Copper Plates, designed as an embellishment to the work." This copy was printed and published in 1750. A second reprint from the same hand appeared in 1759. It became the seventh edition, and it was stated in the title-page to be "very much amended and improved." An altogether superior edition came out in 1760 under the careful supervision of Mr. John Hawkins, who had the good taste to restore the text of Master Izaak as it originally appeared. Further editions were issued in subsequent years, and at the present time announcement has been made of a new impression under the supervision of Mr. Lowell. In the year 1676, when the fifth edition of this charming pastoral was produced, a second part, written by Charles Cotton, of Berisford Hall, Derbyshire, was added. It was called *Instructions how to Angle for a Trout or Grayling in a clear Stream*. Beneath was engraved the interlaced cypher of Walton and Cotton (see next page).

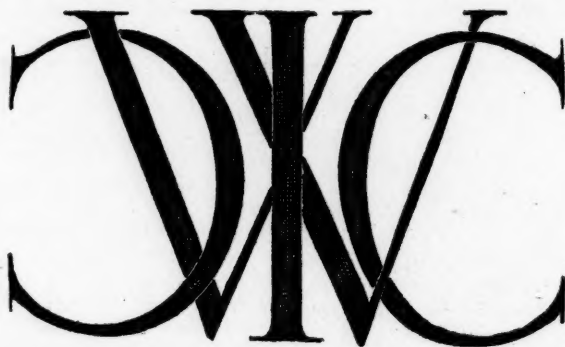
Cotton's work is addressed "To my most Worthy Father and Friend, Mr. Isaac Walton the Elder." The interlaced cypher is yet to be seen at the Izaak Walton Hotel, near Dovedale, in Derbyshire, also over the entrance to the Fishing House, near the upper end of the dale, which is described in Cotton's second part. Here, too, is the legend *Piscatoribus Sacrum*.

In the present century, and, indeed, in not remote days, a worthy disciple of Master Izaak lived and pursued the Angler's Art in

one of the streams where the good old fisherman was wont to angle. Thomas Westwood, living at the Chase Side, Enfield, was within easy distance of the river Lea; and many a time and oft were his summer days passed by that "brimming river." Often, too, he frequented Broxbourne, Hoddesdon, and Theobalds, all places esteemed of true fishermen as associated with the Contemplative Man's Recreation. In the year 1864 he wrote a Chronicle of the *Compleat Angler*, being a veritable record of the various chances and changes which, from time to time, befell the volume. It forms a perfect *Catalogue raisonné* of the many editions. Apart from his love and reverence for Izaak and his pastime, Westwood was the actual possessor of fifty-three several editions of the famous pastoral,

genial remembrancer of old worn tomes and picker-up of unconsidered trifles thoroughly enjoyed the perusal of this, the Angler's veritable book of books. In a letter dated October 28, 1796, written to Coleridge, Lamb says: "Among all your quaint readings, did you ever light upon Walton's *Compleat Angler*? I asked you the question once before; it breathes the very spirit of innocence, purity, and simplicity of heart; there are many choice old verses interspersed in it; it would sweeten a man's temper at any time to read it; it would Christianize every discordant angry passion. Pray make yourself acquainted with it."

Charles Lamb would sometimes ramble along the leafy lanes with his youthful companion, Tom Westwood, *arcades ambo* truly;



beginning with the first, and ending with one published in 1863, his own Chronicle being produced in 1864. Still later on, in 1883, the year being the bicentenary of Walton's death, there appeared an In Memoriam volume which consisted of twelve sonnets and an epilogue written by Westwood. All these are full of a kind of personal regard and genuine simplicity of heart. Charles Lamb, who lived next door to Westwood, was the first to introduce the *Compleat Angler* to him, having years before picked up a copy of the work at one of those wondrous old book-stalls now so rapidly becoming things of the past. No stretch of the imagination is required to see Lamb pondering over the old folios, the older quartos, and the priceless treasures once so common, and now so rare, in juxtaposition with lesser rarities. That

but, as the writer has frequently heard the latter say, would part company by the stile which led to Enfield highway, beyond which ran the Lea River, another path tending nearer London, to which busy centre the other man's inclinations were drawn. The figure of Elia was the quintessence of quaintness, and would have formed a fitting adjunct to that of good Master Izaak Walton. He was so thoroughly devoted to the times that were gone, that every part and parcel of the Contemplative Man's Recreation would naturally fit in to the disposition, character and appearance of Elia. Contemplative truly was Charles Lamb, but, unlike Mr. William Wimple, no fisherman, "not well versed in all the little handicrafts of an idle man," he was not one "to make a May-fly to a miracle," nor "furnish the whole country with Angle-

rods." We may imagine Walton himself and Lamb sitting down to dinner with Sir Roger de Coverley, with Will Wimble for a fourth, listening to a long account of the capture of a huge jack from the latter gentleman: how he had hooked it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drawn it out on the bank. \*At such a small party Lamb would have fallen into reverie and presently changed the subject by inquiring "if a kingfisher hung by the bill would show in what quarter the wind is by an occult and secret propriety converting the breast to that point of the horizon whence the wind doth blow."† Dr. Donne, if a fifth in this party might have uttered his twenty-sixth Poem on "Progresse of the Soule," at this juncture.

Pace with the native streame this fish doth keepe,  
And journies, with her, towards the glassie deepe,  
But oft retarded, once with a hidden net  
Though with great windowes, for when need first  
taught

These tricks to catch food, then they were not wrought  
As now with curious greedinesse to let  
None scape, but few, and fit for use to get,  
As in this trap a ravenous Pike was tane,  
Who though himself distrest, would fain have slain  
This wretch; so hardly are ill habits left againe.‡

A curious book appeared in 1606 by Dr. Samuel Gardiner, and printed in London for Thomas Purfoot, 18mo. It has been called *Fishing Spiritualized*, and it consisted of nine chapters and one hundred and sixty-two pages. It professed to exhibit "the agreement between the Fisherman, Fishes, Fishing of both natures Temporall and Spirituall." Whether this volume came into the possession of Master Izaak Walton is doubtful. It is a very scarce work, and hardly admits of quotation except in its extreme religious sense. Not so that learned and peculiar *Anatomy of Melancholy*, by Democritus, alias Burton. Here is matter suitable to the Contemplative Angler. "But he that shall consider the variety of Baits for all seasons and pretty devices which our Anglers have invented, peculiar lines, false flies, several sleights, etc., will say that it deserves like commendation, requires as much study and perspicacity as the rest, and is to be preferred before many

of them, Because hawking and hunting are very laborious, much riding and many dangers accompany them; but this is still and quiet, and if so be the Angler catch no Fish, yet he hath a wholesome walke to the Brooke side, pleasant shade, by the sweet, silver streams, he hath good aire and sweet smels of fine fresh meadow flowers, he heares the melodious harmony of Birds, hee sees the swannes, herons, ducks, water-hens, cootes, etc., and many other fowle with their brood, which he thinketh better than the noise of hounds, or blast of hornes, and all the sport that they can make."\* This pleasant sentence might have been written by Walton himself, so imbued is it with pastoral affinities.

Master Izaak dedicated his famous *Book of Lives* to the Bishop of Winchester, with whom he was on the most intimate terms. Under his roof he wrote the *Lives of Hooker and Herbert*. He had another sincere and earnest friend in Dr. Henry King, Bishop of Chichester. The *Life of Walton* himself was written by Sir John Hawkins. He, too, was editor of the edition, published in 1760, of the *Compleat Angler*. This edition was noted for the purity of the text; all previous excrescences having been cut out and the originality of the "perfect pastoral" completely maintained.

Tottenham Hill, where Piscator holds a conference with Venator and Auceps, is altogether a changed place; Hoddesdon and Theobalds have equally suffered mutation; Amwell Hill is not what it was; probably of all the fisher walks and ways, Broxbourne, being farther apart from the high-road, shows more of the beauties of seclusion as well as daintier glimpses of the sedgy Lea, dearest of rivers to all lovers of the sport. Of a widely different character is the Derbyshire Dove. Here is no purling stream, with easy-going paths on either side, rather a wild flowing river, bordered by a mass of rifted rocks, and those grand examples of picturesque surroundings altogether so thoroughly characteristic of Peak scenery.

Westwood's admiration for good Master Izaak and for Charles Lamb was fitly commemorated in one of the choicest sonnets in his daintily printed volume, with the dedica-

\* Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, part ii., sec. 2.

\* Addison's *Spectator*, No. 108.

† Sir T. Browne's *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., cap. 10.

‡ Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's in 1622, and Vicar of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. Dryden regarded him as a great wit, though not a great poet.



tion to Thomas Satchell.\* This combines in the one body of verse the renowned angler of the seventeenth century, and the equally renowned essayist of the nineteenth.

#### IZAAK AND ELIA.

Two great and good men oft have trod your ground,  
Old "Totnam Hill"—one, Izaak blythe of blee,  
Armed with the Fisher's pastoral panoply,  
Panier and Angle-rod, lissome and round;  
The other Elia, studious, quaint and fine,  
With lustrous eye, brooding—one's fancy saith—  
On "spacious times of great Elizabeth,"  
Peopled with retinue of Shades divine.  
Izaak, I see intent on mead and down—  
On piping throstle and on blossomed spray;  
But Elia's face is turned another way,  
Drawn by the roar and tumult of the town.  
Yet did they meet, in sooth, those twain, what speech  
Could gauge the gladness in the heart of each?

There is an amusing story told by Geoffrey Crayon, or otherwise Washington Irving, of how once on a time, in conjunction with a knot of American friends, he studied *The Compleat Angler*, becoming from thence angling mad, starting in the following spring, rod in hand, departing to do battle with the finny tribe. It was all of no use, the would-be sportsman had little or no success, and the narrator of the vain endeavour tangled his line in every tree, lost the bait and broke the rod, ending by coming to the conclusion that as "poeta nascitur non fit," so to angle properly one must be born to it.

The little river Test, so plentifully supplied with trout, was the scene of the Compleat Angler's efforts to obtain a full creel, but the larger Hampshire river Itchen, flowing through a chalk valley, appears to have had enticing attractions for the old fisherman. The grand Winchester Cathedral stands a prominent feature near the banks of this river, and has numerous phases of architectural and historical interest to arrest the notice of every antiquarian visitor. The angler, however, will pause as in duty bound at a chapel in the south transept, called after Prior Silkstede, 1524, where the rich tracery of the screen and lock, and the appropriate device, a skein of silk, denote the elaborate and costly workmanship of an age long past. There is a blue stone on the floor of the chapel, and underneath lies all that is mortal of Izaak Walton. The place is worthy a pilgrimage, for there is hardly a minster in the whole of

\* Satchell was the author of *Bibliotheca Piscatoria*, and had much ado with the *Angler's Note-Book* and *Naturalist's Record*.

Great Britain with more magnificent features of massy architectural grandeur, and with more interesting monuments than those to be seen within it; while of all the latter none can be more dear than that in Prior Silkstede's Chapel.\* The inscription on the stone runs thus:

HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF  
MR. IZAAK WALTON  
WHO DYED THE 19TH OF DECEMBER  
1683.

Alas! hee's gone before  
Gone to returne noe more.  
Our panting breasts aspire  
After their aged sire  
Whose well spent life did last  
Full many yeares and past  
But now he hath begun  
That which will ne'er be done  
Crowned with eternal blisse,  
We wish our souls with his.

Votis modestis sic flerunt liberi.

These are but doggerel lines, and are unworthy their place of honour. Surely a fitter tribute to the memory of the prince of anglers might have been found amongst the treasures of Herrick. For example:

May no wolfe howle: no screech owle stir  
A wing about thy sepulchre!  
No boysterous winds or stormes come hither,  
To sta.ve or wither  
Thy soft sweet earth! but like a spring  
Love keep it ever flourishing.

Portraits of Walton are occasionally to be seen on the walls of old manor-houses and noble galleries, more or less to be depended on for their veracity as resemblances, but one in the collection of the Earl Cowper seems to be similar to the representation of him in the first edition of *The Compleat Angler*.

WILLIAM BRAILSFORD.



### The Fortified Towers of Pembrokeshire.

**T**O the antiquary or ecclesiologist, wandering for the first time through the county of Pembrokeshire, there are few objects that more often claim attention than the tall gray towers to the village churches.

\* This chapel was added by Priors Hunton and Silkstede, and contains remains of wall-paintings representing miracles.

Not alone is the old church the most prominent object in the landscape, but its unusually tall and plain tower gives to it a mark of distinction that claims prompt attention.

Wherever one wanders in this county, more especially in the villages on the coast, and in the parts that lie away from the beaten track, the same tower occurs, forming a conspicuous landmark, and an important architectural feature of no small moment.

It is, in the first place, of unusual height, very plain in structure, very solidly built, and stands, not in the centre, but at the side, and sometimes at the west end, of these cruciform churches. It tapers very slightly, on account of the great strength and thickness of its foundations and lower masonry, but it is always without supporting buttresses, and is surmounted by a battlemented top.

Below this are corbels, and occasionally actual machicolations, and its general characteristic as a whole is that of great strength, resistance and fortification.

To the thoughtful student of the past these tall gray towers speak with much distinctness, and a glance back at the history of the county seems to be suggested by their long shadows.

The history of Pembrokeshire has been the history of a struggle.

In B.C. 50 the Romans were struggling to overcome that portion of Southern Wales. The foundation of *Cærlleon*, and the conquest of the native tribes of the *Silures*, *Ordovices* and *Dimetiae* took a long time to carry out. The struggle was painful and protracted, and, despite the residence of the Second Legion at *Cærlleon*, and the building of two fortified cities, *Menapia* and *Cær Alun*, the Roman conquest achieved scarcely anything in their possession of the district for over 300 years.

No sooner did the Romans make any change, and attempt to loosen their grip upon the people, than at once and for all time their power over Wales disappeared.

Any remaining trace of it was obliterated by the next struggle.

The Irish Gaels were then to trouble the good folk of Pembrokeshire. A strange horde of seafaring Celts overflowed the country, and various tribes from the more remote portions of Wales, forming branches of the great Cymric family, carried on guerilla warfare

with the more peaceable inhabitants of the district.

A gradual change was taking place in the character of the inhabitants, and an absorption of the neighbouring tribes fast destroying the traces of Roman occupation.

The seventh and eighth centuries brought further troubles. The Saxons at first, and the Norsemen later, ravaged the coast, attracted probably by its seaboard, and its numerous natural harbours and bays.

Traces of the Vikings exist in many of the local names—*Milford Haven*, *Ramsey*, *Tenby*, the *Stacks*, *Caldy* and *Fishguard* being all Danish in their origin. In 1064 Harold entered Wales, and Haverford West was burnt by his forces.

At length the Welsh element in this interesting county was to entirely give way to a foreign occupation, and England beyond Wales became the more correct title for Pembrokeshire.

To this result there were two contributory causes—first, the Norman invasion; second, the introduction of Flemings into Wales.

The signs of these last struggles exist in the great castles and the fortified towers of the county.

The Normans built in all directions, fortified buildings, and drove further and further into their mountain districts the aboriginal Cymry and Celt of Pembrokeshire.

In 1106 a settlement was offered to a large gathering of Flemish refugees by Henry I. in Pembrokeshire. These hardy Flemings were rendered homeless by an inundation in Flanders, and appealing to England, were permitted to settle in what was at that time a sparsely-populated district. Giraldus Cambrensis describes them as "a brave and happy people, a hardy race well fitted either for plough or sword, and well versed in commerce and woollen manufacture."

To this race belong the bulk of the present peasant inhabitants of Pembrokeshire, rather than to Cymric folk; and to these constant invasions and conquests, and to tribal warfare, are to be traced the strange admixture of Gaelic, Cymric, Celtic, Norman, and Flemish customs, names and habits in Pembrokeshire.

We now have arrived at a position from whence this very cursory review of the

history will enable us to understand the reason for which the fortified towers were erected.

A desire to overawe and keep in order was the prevailing characteristic of the Norman occupation.

A desire to resist and to stubbornly oppose such rule characterized the native population, and overwhelmed as they were by such constant inroads of strangers, and ravaged on all hands by foreign invaders, we cannot wonder at their persistent opposition to the process of extinction that was slowly creeping onward.

A careful selection of site is always noticeable in these churches. At Manorbier, for example, the church crowns the neighbouring hill to the castle, and commands the valley.

At St. Florence the presence of a hillock near the village is utilized, upon which to erect a tower and church that would command the entire village and valley surrounding.

At Penally we notice another of these judiciously selected positions, while the churches of Warren, St. Twinells, and St. Petrox are all of them so placed as to be of great service from a military and strategic point of view.

The churches themselves are almost always cruciform, very solidly built, with thick massive walls and heavy vaulting of primitive and severe simplicity. The arches are in many instances (of which Manorbier, Cheriton, and Bosherton are typical examples) merely huge, pointed, arched openings in the solid limestone walls, and Mr. Parker suggests that they are enlargements of original Norman archways cut for convenience.

There is, however, a very singular feature in many of the churches, known as a squint, that is so remarkable that it leads us to differ in our conclusion from the great ecclesiologist referred to.

These squints are large openings cut in the solid walls from the transept to the high altar, forming, in some cases, actual oblique passages through a solid partition wall.

They are far larger and far more important than the usual squints of English churches.

In some places they contain a window, in many a sort of hip roof, and in all they are rigidly plain and of solid heavy work.

Without laying down any theory, they appear to us to suggest exactly the same lesson as that pointed out by the towers.

In many cases the churches were of a complex character, possessing, as at Manorbier, no less than five altars.

Whether the ruins near Manorbier Church suggest a priory or college, we do not pretend to say, but it is evident that the altar for the castle and the altars for the folk were separated in the one building by a transverse wall. Possibly the college or priory altars had their separating wall as well.

In process of time these divisions were not needed, and arrangements were made by which the common folk could command a view of the altar, but, at the same time, a military position was not forgotten, and we suggest that the troublous character of the times, and the warfare that was carried on at all periods, suggested the treatment of these openings to the altar, as well as the structure of the towers.

These squints, of which good examples may be found at Gurfreston, St. Florence, Manorbier, and Cheriton, viewed *from* the altar, command the doors, and would be, if our suggestion has any weight, opportunities and positions for the defence of the treasures of the altar, and for attacks upon an enemy outside, whilst the force was protected both by strong walls and by the power of the sanctuary from a return of attack. The immense height of the towers, their battlemented roof, and their generally defensive appearance, tell their own tale.

The vaulted dimly-lighted chambers, which so often exist in these towers both below and above the bell-chamber, speak of refuge, protection, and retreat; the tiny stone staircase, with its narrow sloping apertures of windows, tells of attack and resistance while fleeing from an invader; and the solid vaulted tower-roof, with its shelters for archers and protected corners for a look-out, is a further evidence of the turmoil and struggle that this interesting corner of Wales has witnessed.

To refer to the domestic architecture is not our purpose, but there, again, the same fact is apparent—strength, stability, protection, defence, are all the features of the massive limestone dwellings, both castles and cottages.



A vaulted roof to a one-story building, and a massive stone chimney and walls of great thickness, are the characteristics of such of the humbler dwellings as still remain, and whether we look at them or at the churches, the lesson is the same, easy to learn, and of great interest to understand—the lesson of defence against an invader, and the strength of the conqueror exercised against a people struggling under a foreign yoke.

Stability of erection and excellent workmanship also characterize these Pembroke churches, and they have successfully braved both the attacks of armed forces and of those more insidious destroyers, the weather and the injury of foliage and ivy.

Grand in their simplicity and remarkable in their substantial construction, the churches of Pembrokeshire are worthy of a more systematic attention, and it is in the hope of securing for them the benefit of greater research and more thoughtful attention that we have referred to them at this length.

G. C. WILLIAMSON.



## Isaac Barrow.

By C. A. WARD.

(Concluded.)

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**I**N 1660 Barrow was chosen, without competition, Greek Professor in Cambridge, but, as often occurred with him, some friend, so called, borrowed the lectures, and they have accordingly disappeared. In July, 1662, he succeeded Laurence Rook in the Geometry Lecture of Gresham College. This was obtained for him by Dr. Wilkins, his old friend, then Master of Trinity. He not only dis-

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charged this duty, but in the absence of Dr. Walter Pope (whose *Life of Barrow* we are so much indebted to) he read Astronomy Lectures for him. In 1663 Wilkins got him appointed to the Lucasian Professorship in Mathematics at Cambridge, that had fallen vacant (16. H., i., xiii.). These lectures are in print, so may be judged of from themselves. But they were above the heads of ordinary hearers a long way, and the little encouragement they met with drove him rather back upon the study of morals and divinity. He had an intense admiration for Suarez,\* and his wonderful book, *De Legibus*. In his *Mathematical Apollonius* Barrow wrote ὁ Θεὸς γεωμετρεῖ,† “Thou, O Lord, how great a geometer thou art! like Thee is this science limitless and without bound,” etc., etc., and so he runs on into a Paternoster of lofty and divine orison, petitioning that when life's string is loosed he may be privileged to see these same things, and things of yet more difficult solution, with purged eye, and clear in the light of immensity and holiness (16. H., i., xiv.). Roger North says that Barrow's mathematical studies (5. N., iii. 333) were carried to such length that “he had spent more time upon one proposition, which was to prove an arch of a circle equal to a straight line (in order to square the circle), than most men spend in qualifying themselves for gainful professions; and all that he got was a demonstration that it was impossible to be done.”

He next gave over his mathematical chair to Isaac Newton, his friend and pupil, and girt himself up to deal with divinity alone;‡

\* This great Jesuit and noble enthusiast defended the oath of fidelity published by James I. Suarez' defence was entitled *Defensio Fidei*, etc., and contained in the Preface an admonition to James. The King's reply was simply to have the book publicly burnt in London by the common hangman. The same thing was done in Paris in 1614. When he heard the fate of his book, he said, in enthusiastic testimony of his faith, that he would be well pleased had his body enjoyed the same privilege. This is the true stuff that martyrs are made of, and it is beautiful to witness, whether in Papist, Protestant, or Pagan. The spirit in true action, let the belief be never so devoid of reason, is grand, and does honour to human nature: one set of fools, commenting, makes it bigotry; another set talks it into cant.

† This is the maxim of Plato, *Plutarch Sympos.*, viii. 2. See Bayle, s.v. *Zenon*.

‡ Whewell says from 1669 he is to be regarded as a divine (29. B., ix. xxxviii.).

and it was about this time that he schemed his most excellent system of sermons. He was not content, as others have been, to select text and subjects at haphazard, or as the time of year or the festivals and fasts of the Church might suggest. But such subjects were taken by him as he thought most profitable for his own meditation, and he cast them into a method of sermons for the benefit of others. In carrying this out thoroughly he so little spared himself "as to write some of them four or five times over" (16. H., 1., xiv.). It is no doubt to this they owe the imperishable durability of their reputation. They contain fewer brilliancies of expression by far than those of Jeremy Taylor, and are by many reckoned dull reading rather; but they contain a great and noble purpose, and no one wanting solid views on any subject treated by him will rise from the perusal unsatisfied.

In December, 1671, he was chosen college preacher by the master and seniors (30. B., xxxvii.). His uncle the Bishop of St. Asaph gave him a small sinecure in Wales, and Seth Ward, now become Bishop of Salisbury, who highly valued his conversation, bestowed on him a prebend of his church. The emoluments arising from these he gave away in charity, and immediately relinquished them on becoming master of his college in 1672. For several years prior to this event he almost lived with Dr. Ward (12. P., 142), not as chaplain, though he often took that duty, but as a friend and companion. When the Archdeaconry of North Wilts became vacant the Bishop wished to have given it to him, but he modestly and absolutely refused it. Pope, who relates this, tantalizingly adds he "told me the reason, which it is not necessary I should declare." Here we see the value of the frank folly of Boswell; you cannot write good biography upon *sub rosa* principles. All a man's motives that can be given should be, for it is by motives alone you should estimate a man. Motives are mostly so ignobly steeped in selfishness that men wish to conceal them from the eyes of others; but here, where it would have served for the "improvement of life and ensample of manners," your born gossip steps in with his respect for privacies. This event seems to have occurred just before he accepted the prebend above men-

tioned. Here our tattler throws in a characteristic touch or two which, as they give us Barrow to the life, shall be gratefully set down in the man's own words and way:

"I remember about that time, I heard him once say: '*I wish I had five hundred pounds.*' I replied: 'That's a great sum for a Philosopher to desire.\*' What would you do with so much?' '*I would,*' he said, '*give it my sister for a portion, that would procure her a good husband.*' Which sum, in a few months after, he received, for putting a life into the corps of his new prebend; after which he resigned it to Mr. Corker, a Fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge. All the while he continued with the Bishop of Salisbury I was his bedfellow, and a witness of his indefatigable study; at that time he applied himself wholly to divinity, having given a divorce to mathematics and poetry, and therest of the *belles lettres*, wherein he was profoundly versed, making it his chief, if not only business, to write in defence of the Church of England, and compose sermons, whereof he had great store, and I need not add very good."

The mastership of his college altogether relieved him from his heretofore rather necessitous pecuniary condition. Another little indication of character peeps out in Hill's account of his induction (16. H., xiv.). His patent was so drawn as to leave him free to marry, but he considered the privilege to be in violation of the statutes, as no doubt it was, and he had it altered, as he desired no dispensations to be made for his accommodation. He, if any man, was determined to live under a self-denying ordinance. It was in advancing him to this post that the King had paid him the compliment of giving it to the best scholar in England, as we said before; but it is further to the honour of King Charles II. that the preferment was his own act, apparently without faction or flattery. The King seems to have had a real liking for Barrow's gift of conversation and repartee. One feels, also, that the divine had a strong

\* Our friend, throughout his life of Seth Ward, follows the Italian fashion, and substitutes F wherever Ph occurs. He would spell *Filomele*, *Fancia*, *Frenetic*, etc. We others can scarce afford to laugh, for we write *Frenzy* and *Fantasy*, but not, if you please, *Fantast*. There are whims in spelling, and these are of them.

personal liking for the King, however little he might have approved his morals. His lodgings at the saddler's, Charing  $\ddagger$  that he held for years, and always came to when in town, show that he continually frequented the Court at Whitehall, of which he never lost the *entrée*, seeing that he was one of the Chaplains-in-Ordinary, so that he was constantly, more or less, in attendance and in the King's eye. But for this the King would undoubtedly have forgotten him, as he always did friends out of sight. Further than this, Barrow had two warm patrons in Gilbert, the Primate, and in the Duke of Buckingham, who was then Chancellor of Cambridge.

His appointment was in every way satisfactory to the Court and the public, and at Trinity he was hailed with acclamation. Even the seniors were willing to greet their junior as master. His predecessor, celebrated for his exposition of the Creed, was the great Dr. Pearson, who was installed Bishop of Chester on the death of Wilkins, another close friend to Barrow. Barrow exhibited immediately his care of the college funds, he remitted the coach that had heretofore been maintained for the master, and in other respects busied himself in promoting the interests of his college. He set on foot the building of their library, and "writ out quires of paper" to the old collegians, pressing for their aid. He might well beg for a public object who had never stooped to ask a personal favour for himself. His letters met with a large response, and it is pleasant to think that the grand college owes a feature so appropriate to so great a man. These points have all to be dilated upon, for in the subdued modesty of the man's life the saliency of his virtue is apt to escape notice, so little does hidden virtue, according to Horace, differ from indolence inert. In this post he was seated thoroughly at his ease and to his liking, for he did not regard it as a stepping-stone to higher place; so he devoted the day to public affairs, and stole from his morning sleep the time in which to write more sermons, and that really potent treatise of his on the *Pope's Supremacy*. His eager spirit abated nothing of his studies, and in his work no trouble was too great for him. As for his sermons, Hill records that he would write out some of them, as previously

remarked, four or five times over. It is thus by labour that genius hammers out perfection; fools have the genius to do well without it, and the world is so strangely given over to the support of the majority,—which one would think mightily well able to take care of itself,—that these succeed, whilst that will often fail. For a time, that is, but not for eternity, which keeps no register of fools' names.

Barrow, before his death, gave Tillotson permission to publish the *Pope's Supremacy*, adding with his modest quietism, "he hoped it was indifferent perfect, though not altogether as he intended it, if God had granted him longer life" (Kippis, i., 636). After his death all his papers and the sermons went, of course, to his father, who was still living, and he thought it best to hand them to Tillotson to put through the press (29. B., i., x.) Only two at his death had been given to the world, they both being printed by special request—the *Spital Sermon*, 1671, and the *Guildhall Sermon*, 1677. The former was that of which Pope relates that it occupied three hours and a half in delivery before the Lord Mayor and aldermen (12. P., 148). Being asked when he came down from the pulpit whether he was not tired? "Yes, indeed," he said; "I began to be weary with standing so long."

Bayle (Dict., i. 630), in treating of Etienne Bouchin, says that in his pleadings, though he showed great reading, he made far too great a display of it, for there would be as much Latin as French in them. He adds that the pulpit was the same as the Bar in this respect, as La Bruyère remarked that a book of French sermons would consist of whole pages of Latin interspersed with a few lines or even words of French. The clergy would even talk Latin and Greek before women and churchwardens. But, he adds, a man must have prodigious learning to preach so ill. Lately, he says, we have changed this entirely; the text is still Latin, but the discourse is French, and good French, too, only with the Gospel left out. In our day, he continues, a man need know next to nothing (*très-peu de chose*) to preach well. We always run into extremes, says Bayle. It seems a fatality, that to get rid of one abuse, we must introduce another. There



is no doubt that Barrow is amenable on the same score to some censure. He exhausts his theme, he exhausts the library, he exhausts his hearers, he exhausts himself; as the King might have said, he exhausts my subjects, so we may say he exhausts the King and his subjects also.

He was once asked, Dr. Pope tells us, by the Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster—for the two offices were commonly in that day held by one individual—to preach for him at the Abbey, but he added that the auditory loved short sermons, so that it must not be long. “My lord,” replied Barrow, “I will show you my sermon,” and pulling it out of his pocket, he laid it in the Bishop’s hand. The text was: “He that uttereth slander is a liar” (Prov. x. 18). As it was in two parts, one on *Slander*, and the other on *Lies*, the Bishop said he must be content with one part only, to which he reluctantly agreed. But the delivery of that took up an hour and a half. On another occasion, runs on this excellently gossiping biographer, the Bishop invited him to preach at the Abbey on a holiday, so that the vergers wanted to show the church between sermon and the evening prayers, which on Sundays was not allowed. The holiday folk flocked from all corners of the town to pay their twopence and see “The Play of the Dead Volks,” as the Devonshire yokel called the royal waxworks which were exhibited together with the tombs. The twopences were in great danger of being lost, they thought, when Barrow had been preaching for an hour, so they caused “the organ to be struck up against him, and would not give over playing till they had blow’d him down.” Dr. Pope says that Barrow thought that sermons when fire-new from the forge should be of prodigious length, as every man who collects materials for a building lays in stores that he cannot entirely use up. This is quite contrary to Voiture, who says in one of his letters, “Pray, sir, excuse the length of this, for I had not sufficient time to write it shorter.” It seems to me that Barrow thought nothing of the kind. He had had, as we have already shown, abundant intimation of the general disapproval of the inordinate length of his discourses, and he courted the disapprobation rather than otherwise. None of his emendations ever tended to reduce bulk,

but to add to the completeness of the treatment.\*

It is noted by Hill (16. H., i. xvi.) that the before-mentioned Passion Sermon, preached April 13, 1677, at Guildhall Chapel, was the second sermon in his life for which he ever received a pecuniary recompense, and he only preached one sermon more after it, for he fell sick of a kind of fever, that had come upon him once or twice before in his life; first contracted in his travels. With this exception he seems to have enjoyed unvarying health. Hill says he is not competent to give an account of this illness, but happily we get it in fuller detail by subvention of our friendly gossip Pope. I do not think I can do better than give it in his very words (12. P., 166):

Upon this [meaning Barrow’s appointment to the mastership of Trinity], he left the Bishop of Salisbury, and was then so kind to me, that he earnestly invited me to spend one winter with him at Cambridge; few arguments were sufficient to make me yield my consent. The last time he was in London, whither he came, as it is customary, to the election of Westminster,† he went to Knightsbridge to give the Bishop of Salisbury a visit, and then made me engage my word to come to him at Trinity College immediately after the Michaelmas ensuing. I cannot express the

\* Barrow was amongst the last of the great preachers *de longue haleine*, but even sermons that do not occupy an hour and a half may still be too long. The late Dr. Irons, Canon of St. Paul’s, once Vicar of Brompton, and later on Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth—a very well-grown and personable man, who always dressed in gaiters, and wore a kind of shovel hat, so that he looked as impressive quite as any Bishop—delighted in strolling down Parliament Street when the House was assembling, and so to be taken for a Bishop. The story runs that he had passed all the police, but was stopped by the doorkeeper at the entrance of the House with, “No, Dr. Irons, you are not a Bishop yet. I should have let him pass,” said he to the man at his elbow, “but that he spoilt my yesterday’s dinner by an hour’s sermon at St. Gabriel’s, Warwick Square.” But the Bishops are giving up their gaiters now in a sort of voluntary disestablishment, or, as a wicked post-captain of the old school said of them, “Ah, they have lost their *see-legs*, those fellows, and they’ll go overboard soon.” A man may, however, be tedious without prolixity (9. R., 161), for when Legge was made Bishop of Oxford, he imprudently asked Canning and Frere to come to his first sermon. “Well,” said he, to Canning, “how did you like it?” “Why, I thought it rather short.” “Oh, yes; I am aware that it was short; but I was afraid of being tedious.” “But you *were* tedious,” replied the wag.

† This is to be understood as of the annual election of the boys in the school for scholarships at the University.

rapture of the joy I was in, having, as I thought, so near a prospect of his charming and instructive conversation. I fancied it would be a heaven upon earth, for he was eminently rich in learning, and very literal and communicative of it, delighting in nothing more than to impart to others, if they desired it, whatever he had attained by much time and study; but of a sudden all my hopes vanished, and were melted like snow before the sun. Some few days after he came again to Knightsbridge, and sat down to dinner, but I observed he did not eat; whereupon I asked him how it was with him. He answered that he had a slight indisposition hanging upon him, with which he had struggled two or three days; and that he hoped by *fasting* and *opium* to get it off, as he had removed another and more dangerous sickness at Constantinople some years before. But these remedies availed him not; his malady proved in the event an inward, malignant, and insuperable fever, of which he died on May 4, A.D. 1677,\* in the 47th year of his age, in mean lodgings, at a saddler's near Charing Cross, an old, low, ill-built house, which he had used for several years. For though his condition was much bettered by his obtaining the mastership of Trinity College, yet that had no bad influence upon his morals; he still continued the same humble person, and could not be prevailed upon to take more reputable lodgings.

The above passage has so strong an interest of its own, from the vividness with which Dr. Pope's racy style brings all before us, that I have given it in his own words. We almost see the one-storied house, as of a country saddler, spring up before our eyes, with its ramshackling, red-tiled, low-browed roof and timber-plastered walls, looking straight down Whitehall in front of the spot where now the Landseer lions stand. But after all the account does not precisely tally with that of Dr. John North (5. N., iii. 319), who says he had got himself admitted of Trinity for many reasons, but that "the leading card was the value he had for the more than thrice excellent master, Dr. Barrow." We will, therefore, now take verbatim Dr. North's account of the death, as it is in itself very vivid, and marks memorably one London locality the more. Had Barrow actually died at the saddler's, all individualising of the precise spot would have become hopeless; but the cloister still stands, so that the lover of London can now walk from the bust in Poets' Corner through the little gate upon the left into the cloister, and on the very spot meditate upon that great and noble spirit which took flight there from "a man's nest" to the pure region that lies beyond the wing of birds. To do this is still to make salvage from the wreck

of time. Men are a perishing folk, and everything that is lively chronicled shows like a spark of immortality redeemed. It is better to be censured by some for triviality than to let slip a characteristic point that a reader of greater force will value. It runs:

The good Dr. Barrow ended his days in London, in a prebend's house that had a little stair to it out of the cloisters, which made him call it a 'man's nest,' and I presume it is so called at this day. The master's disease was a high fever. It had been his custom when (upon the fund of a travelling fellowship) he was at Constantinople, in all his maladies to cure himself with opium; and being very ill, probably he augmented his dose, and so inflamed his fever, and at the same time obstructed the crisis; for he was a man knocked down, and had the eyes as of one distracted. Our doctor (*i.e.* North), seeing him so, was struck with horror, for he that knew him so well in his best health, could best distinguish; and when he left him, he concluded he should see him no more.

This discrepancy (29. B., i., xlv.) can be reconciled very simply by taking into account that the Master of Trinity was up in town during the examination of the Westminster scholars for exhibitions to Trinity, and for those few days he might well lodge and sleep at the cloisters, all the while holding on his old lodgings at the tumbledown tenement of the saddler, and Dr. Pope might very likely mistake in this detail, and knowing well that he died at Westminster, think, as without thinking, so to say, that it took place at his own lodgings. Barrow died May 4, 1677, intestate, and in the forty-seventh year of his age. His epitaph confirms this date. It is long and was written in Latin. Before Trafalgar Square was dreamt of the area formed the site of the royal stables, called the King's Mews, and Hedge Lane, now Widdicombe Street, where the Duke of Monmouth had his house, fell into Cockspur Street, almost at the spot where the Union Club-house now stands. There, right along the north side of Charing Cross, stretched a "glaring, dirty, dingy-looking brick wall, intersected by still more dingy-looking houses," the largest of which was occupied by the father of Lord Chief Baron Pollock, the King's saddler. At the end of this wall, and close to the Golden Cross, which has since been removed further eastward, St. Martin's Lane ran into Charing Cross, nearly facing Le Sœur's statue of Charles I. In the middle of this dreary brick wall stood a gate which opened back

\* He died intestate (7. C., 191).

upon a spacious courtyard, where the royal stud were exercised. The mews stood behind this gate, nearly on the site of the roadway that runs now in front of the National Gallery, with a thoroughfare for pedestrians that went past Tenison's Grammar School, built by Wren, into Castle Street, Leicester Square. Doubtless Barrow's "mean lodgings" were in the house belonging to the then King's saddler, who, as Pollock after him, held his lease direct from the Crown. Would that Crown lawyers were also antiquaries! If they would look up their old leases, we might be gratified by finding the very name of Charles II.'s saddler, and so of Barrow's landlord. *Cui bono?* I hear some say. As much, perhaps, as to take imperfect Linnean cognizance of a spider's eye, and call it science.

The long Latin epitaph\* was written by his friend Dr. Mapletoft (18. H., i., xvii.). It is not remarkable. It styles him *Vir prope divinus*, says that he was an ornament to his professorial chairs, the Church, and nation, and concludes in the pithy, quaint old fashion of "Go, and do thou likewise." *Abi, Lector et amulare.* "His friends set up this stone."

The bust is by no means a good likeness, for the head of Marcus Brutus on his denarii is said to represent Barrow's head better. The bust has stood in its place now some 200 years, and must have been much astonished of late to find itself surrounded by a very strange company of men who may be said to lie in being there, inasmuch as they do not lie there at all. Cenotaphs are recognised to be but empty things at all times, and so are effigies when the body lies hundreds of miles away. As a further absurdity it should be noted that Dr. Johnson lies buried there, and the cenotaph to Goldsmith looks down

on his ledger-stone. But Goldsmith is buried in the Temple ground, whilst Johnson's naked monument is set up in St. Paul's. Decency, public respect, and common sense all appear in this to be playing at cross purposes. Poets' Corner is the most venerated spot in England, and it is sacrilege to treat it as a fine art gallery. The bust of a person not interred there should not in future be allowed to insult the place. The Dean and Chapter should protect the nation from such indecency. The mortuary chapel proposed might well be dispensed with if this very simple rule as to burial were adhered to strictly.

Hill says (18. H., xvii.): "His picture was never made from the life, and the effigies on his tomb doth little resemble him." I am not sure that he is quite right as to the bust, but as to the picture he is certainly wrong, for Mrs. Mary Beale drew one by stealth while some friends held him in discourse (2. G., v. 42). I suppose it to be that portrait which is now in the National Portrait Gallery, and was bought of H. P. Babbage. In Granger's day it was in the collection of James West, Esq. Loggan also engraved a portrait for his works in folio, and he appended to it *ad vivum*. Whether he also stole a likeness or not, unawares, cannot at this date be determined.

I must now throw together a few stray notes of personal interest, and conclude with one or two vivid anecdotes, so characteristic they seem to carry with them their own warranty, though I have not had the good fortune to verify the authority for all. Had space permitted it would have had interest to jot down the opinions concerning Barrow from Cowley to Whewell, that men of distinguished merit have recorded. For though in general such judgments are not very consistent with each other—nay, often exceedingly contradictory—yet when many are seen together they serve as a sort of glass of time, or kind of gauge to the fluctuating tide of human estimation. We learn, thus, from Roger North (5. N., iii. 334) that though he had much encouraged Newton, and, as some say, had even first hinted to him his great scheme of the cosmogony, Newton never so much as mentions him in any of his writings. His solution of the problem of tangents is said by the *Biographie Universelle* (s.v. Barrow)

\* Bishop Barrow's epitaph is in the Cathedral of St. Asaph, and is as follows:

O vos transientes in Domum Domini  
In domum orationis,  
Orate pro conservo vestro  
Ut inveniat misericordiam in die Domini  
*Le Neve's Monum. Anglic., v. 2.*

Some have censured this as Romish, and some have attributed it with blame to the subject of this memoir. It has nothing to do with him, and if it had, it would not be very shocking if a prayerful man should invoke a prayer when dead.



to be based on the system of Fermat, but much simplified, and that it could not fail to give birth to the differential calculus; but Newton drops no word of indebtedness to his friend and master, and yet he fought a bitter fight with Leibnitz to secure to himself the merit of this same discovery; so he did not undervalue it. It is not pleasant, but it is a duty to record such things distinctly. We may remember, too, that Newton treated Wren, his benefactor, with the like frigidity and silence. It is true that these are both men that can fare very well without it. A man of absorbed and very absent mind may perhaps be allowed to forget his own dinner and his best friends with it.

The estate Barrow left was of books, Hill tells us; so well bought were they, that they sold for more than they cost, which shows either that they were bought by his friends for keepsakes at fancy values, or that booksellers were a different body of men from what they have become in these commercial times, where twopence a volume is thought generous for a classical library.

Some would excuse me, says Hill, for noting that he seemed intemperate in the love of fruit, but it was to him physic, as well as food; and he thought that if fruit kill hundreds in autumn, it preserves thousands. And he was very free, too, in the use of tobacco, believing it did help to regulate his thinking.

One of his opinions was that general scholars did more to please themselves, but those who professed particular subjects did more service to others. This is one of the many instances of Barrow's solid, serviceable way of thinking. With regard to his conversation, it is remarked (16. H., ix.) that he did not speak merely as to the truth of any question, but would treat upon it according to its importance; for a thing may be true, and yet of small value. Every village has a latitude and longitude; but who would be at the trouble to learn it? If a man knew such things by thousands, he would, if wise, only pray with Themistocles for an art of forgetfulness. On this trait of Barrow's, Hill quotes Cardan's observation that many can treat subjects, but few estimate them: *Tractare res multi norunt, aestimare pauci*. He thought our dramatic pieces a disgrace to us, and he attributed much of the debauchery of the period to the French education of the great families in exile. He was

too loyal to say it; but in this, of course, the king was chief offender. Barrow as we have seen was an adept at all sorts of games, amongst other gifts that he had. Hill's personal portrait of him must not be overlooked (16. H., xvii.).

He was in person of the lesser size, and lean; of extraordinary strength, of a fair and calm complexion, a thin skin, very sensible of the cold; his eyes grey, clear, and somewhat short-sighted; his hair of a light auburn, very fine, and curling.

We have already had one instance of his courage in the matter of the pirate repulsed. Here is another preserved for us by Dr. Pope. Barrow was visiting at a gentleman's house in Cambridgeshire, and, getting up one morning very early before daybreak, as was customary with him, for he was very sparing of sleep, he walked out into the garden, when a fierce mastiff that was left loose at night, though chained by day, wondering at the strange intruder, set upon him with fury. The doctor caught him by the throat, threw him, and lay on him, till he might consider, as the story goes, what it were best to do next. He even had a mind to kill him; but he bethought him that, as the dog was only doing his duty, that would be hard upon him. He called out loudly till they came from the house, and freed the doctor and dog from their difficulties.

There is a quaint story (12. P., 144) about the doctor on a journey to London in the bishop's coach, with his coat-pockets "strutting out near half a foot," which were so stuffed with sermons as to be quite in character with Fielding's account of Parson Adams. It will repay direct reference to it, but I have not space to transcribe it. Two excellent stories remain, exemplifying his dexterous repartee. But unfortunately I cannot furnish authority at first hand for either. The first is that when Barrow was examined for ordination, the old bishop addressed to the candidates three test-questions to each man. *Quid est fides?* he asked in turn; and Barrow stood last. So to Barrow, as to the rest, came, *Quid est fides? Quod non vides*. The bishop, struck with the neat reply, rose in his chair, and exclaimed, *Excellent!* Then he commenced his next round with, *Quid est spes?* to which Barrow, as patly as before, replied, *Non dum res*. Not yet an actuality. *Bene, bene, excellentius!* said the delighted

bishop. The same routine was gone through for the next question. *Quid est caritas? Ah, magister! Id est paucitas.* A scarce thing, good master. *Excellentissime!* cried the old bishop; *aut Erasmus, aut Diabolus!* and no question but he was invited to dinner. Allibone relates this, but without giving his author.

The tale is also told that Lord Rochester on one occasion met him at Court, others say in St. James's Park. I should prefer to have it in the open air, with the roof of the old abbey before us; for there were no towers then in existence. Indeed, this might be called "at Court," for the park lay within the then precinct of Whitehall. The wit used to call him "a musty old piece of divinity," and Barrow's utter neglect of dress would lend point to the derisive flier. Bowing low, he accosted him with: "Doctor, I am yours to my shoe-tie." "My lord, I am yours to the earth." "Doctor, I am yours to the centre." Bowing most obsequiously, Barrow then said: "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Rochester, nettled to be thus caught at the rebound, said sharply: "Doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of hell!" Barrow, repeating the previous salutation, replied, with a slightly repressed smile: "And there, my lord, I leave you." After which, turning on his heel, he withdrew quietly in the opposite direction. He has here left us a discreet lesson, where wit, judgment, and understanding all combine and find their happiest translation in *esprit* (W. A. Cairston's *Lit. Curiosities*, n. d., p. 15).

Napier says that Montucla remarks (29. B., i., xlvii.), though I could not find the passage in Montucla's *Hist. Mathematic.*, that Barrow was but "a poor *philosophe*, for he believed in the immortality of the soul, and a divinity distinct from the universe."

With regard to Barrow's works, the only really complete edition [D. N. B.] is that of Cambridge, by the Rev. Alex. Napier, 1859, in nine volumes. Barrow's father survived him for more than ten years, so that his son's papers reverted to his hands, and he deposited them with Tillotson. Tillotson, with Abraham Hill, was to print such as he thought fit (16. W., 164). The two let ten years run by in discharging this duty, altering

all such words as they deemed to be incorrect or obsolete. Now, as Barrow was a better writer by a long way than either of them, we are open to conclude that nearly all their alterations would be for the worse. This grievance Mr. Napier has put right for the reader, by making the text correspond with the MSS. Trinity College, Cambridge, has thirteen manuscript volumes of Barrow's writings, of which a large portion remains unpublished (*Selections from Barrow*, Religious Tract Society, p. xcii.). Oh that we could find an Oldys to read them and select! Brabazon Aylmer the bookseller gave Thomas Barrow the father £470 for the copy of a portion of the theological works (D. N. B. and 29. B., i., xxxv.). Editors are a tribe of men who constantly exhibit the most surprising carelessness or incompetence. We have seen how Tillotson treated his friend, but Dr. Prince Lee surpassed this altogether, if Whewell is to be credited; for he published a number of sermons as Barrow's, that are supposed not to be Barrow's at all. Again I say, Oh that we could find an Oldys to read for us and select!



### Bibliographical and Literary Notes on the Old English Drama.

BEING *Addenda* TO HALLIWELL'S "DICTIONARY OF OLD ENGLISH PLAYS."

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

(Concluded.)

Queen Elizabeth.—By Thomas Heywood, 1605-6. Pepys, who saw this play on the 16th August, 1667, does it very little injustice, when he calls it a most ridiculous one. But it was probably altered by some later hand, and the recent Dutch invasion had doubtless suggested its revival.

Queen (The) of Corsica.—This MS. drama is in a folio volume at the British Museum (Lansd. No. 807), bound up with the *Second Maiden's Tragedy*, from the library of John Warburton, Somerset Herald, with his bookplate. So his cook did not get everything.

Queen's Majesty's (The) Entertainment at Woodstock, 1585.—This contains the *Hermil's Tale* by George Gascoigne, which had been previously printed by Abraham Fleming at the end of his translation of Synesius, 8vo., 1579.

Ralph Roister Doister, by N. Udall.—It appears that Cooper's edition is by no means correct. A copy of the original edition of this play was in the library of Henry Oxinden of Barham, 1647, as appears from the list of plays in his MS. commonplace book in the Huth collection. From a document printed at p. 62 of Kempe's *Loseley MSS.*, 1836, it is quite clear that Udall wrote other interludes, unless we are to understand the performances which he produced in conjunction with Leland, and which were first printed by Furnivall in the Ballad Society's Series.

Ram Alley, by L. Barrey, 1611.—The *Biographia Dramatica* states that the author was indebted for the idea of this drama to the *English Rogue*!

Rape Reveng'd (*The*), Or, *The Spanish Revolution*. A Tragedy. The Author W. C. [Quotation from Seneca.] The scene, Cordova. A folio MS. of 54 leaves. Written about 1690.

The drama is in five acts, and in blank verse, and is laid in the period of the Gothic domination of Spain. The copy before us, which was sold among Joseph Lilly's books, part 2, appears to be the original. There are many corrections and erasures.

Read and Wonder, 1641.—No play at all.

Receiving (*The*) of the Sacrament, by Thomas Wylby, vicar of Yoxford, Suffolk; written about 1540. See Collier's *H.E.D.P.*, i. 131.

Religious Rebel (*The*), Or, *The Pilgrim-Prince*. A Tragedy, 1671.

This play relates to the quarrel between the Emperor Henry IV. and Pope Hildebrand.

Respublica.—A *mye enterlude entitled Respublica*, 1553. Printed by Mr. J. P. Collier from the Gurney MS. 4to., 1864.

Return from Parnassus (*The*).—A play so called, but supposed to be no longer extant, is said to have been written prior to the composition of the piece commonly known under the same title. See *Notes and Queries*, Feb. 20, 1875.

1606.—The drama printed in my Dodsley. In an early MS. of it in the library of the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillips it is called *The Progress to Parnassus*. This copy was said by Mr. Phillips to contain some superior readings. But the printed copies themselves vary. I think that it was printed twice the same year, however.

Revenge (*The*), Or, A Match in Newgate, 1680.—Reprinted from this alteration of Marston by Dodsley in 1744, but excluded from the later editions.

Richard II.—A Tragedy of King Richard the Second, Concluding with the murder of the Duke of Gloucester at Calais. A composition anterior to Shakespear's. Printed by Halliwell-Phillips from a contemporary MS. 8vo., 1870.

By Shakespear. There were two editions in 1608. See as to this play Dyce's Shakespear, 2nd ed., iv. 102, and Spedding's edit. of Bacon's *Conference of Pleasure*, 1870, xix.

Richard III.—The True Tragedie, etc., 1594. Other copies of this play occurred in a sale at Manchester, August 30, 1881, and among the books of the late Mr. Perkins of Chipstead Place, Kent, in July, 1889.

A Latin tragedy, by Thomas Legge, 1579. The MSS. copies are not contemporary.

One probably not earlier than 1630, and presenting slight variations from the Shakespear Society's text, was in one of Lilly's Catalogues for 1870, bound up with other pieces, and imperfect at the beginning. A copy is also in the British Museum. Copies of Lacey's imitation of Legge are also in Harl. Coll. 2412 and 6926.

Robin Hood.—It seems an inconsiderate assertion to state that "there were other early plays on the same subject;" if there had been, they would have been quite important enough to be specified.

Romeo and Juliet.—A Latin play on this story, anterior to Shakespear's, and conjectured by the Rev. Joseph Hunter to be the one alluded to by Arthur Brooke in 1562, is in Sloane MS. 1775; but it is incomplete.

Rosania, Or, Love's Victory.—See *Catalogue of the MSS. in the Public Library, Plymouth*, 1853, where specimens of a drama so called are printed.

Royal Oak (*The*), by John Tatham, 1660. Written for the Lord Mayor's Show of this year.

Rude Commonalty (*A*), by Thomas Wylby, Vicar of Yoxford. About 1540. See Collier, *H.E.D.P.*, i. 131.

Sacrament.—The Play of the Sacrament, a middle-English drama. *Philological Society*, 1860-1.

Sir John of Barneveldt.—A MS. play on the tragedy of the Grand Pensionary of Holland, 1619. First printed by Mr. A. H. Bullen.

Salutation of Gabriel (*The*).—A pageant exhibited at Edinburgh in honour of the marriage of the Princess Margaret and James IV. in 1503.

Sapientia Salomonis.—See Mr. Corser's Catalogue, part 4, No. 765.

Scryvener's Play (*The*): *The Incredulity of St. Thomas*.—Printed from a private MS. by Croft in *Excerpta Antiqua*, 1797, and again by Collier in *Camden Miscellany*, iv.

Scornful Lady (*The*), by Beaumont and Fletcher, 1616, etc.—The droll of the *False Heir in the Wits, or Sport upon Sport*, 1673, and that of the *Feigned Shipwreck, Or, the Imaginary Heir in the Stroller's Paquet Opened*, 1742, are taken from this piece.

Scyros.—See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, ix. 267.

Second Maiden's Tragedy (*The*).—Printed in Hazlitt's Dodsley. This has been sometimes thought to be the same as Massinger's otherwise lost play of the *Tyrant*.

See me and see me not.—This is *part of the title-page* of the play of *Hans Beerepot*, 1618. Phillips, in his *Theatrum Poetarum*, 1675, ascribes to Nash a piece with the same title.

Seven Ages of Man (*The*).—A play performed in the time of Charles II. See Hunter's *New Illustrations of Shakespear*, i. 344.

Seven Days of the Week (*The*).—This is an interlude introduced into the *Christmas Prince*, acted at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1607. See the latter printed from a MS. in *Miscellanea Antiqua Anglicana*, 1816.

Seven Deadly Sins (*The*).—A copy of the second part of the Plot is given in Johnson and Steevens's Shakespear, 1793, vol. ii. Dunbar has the *Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins* among his poems, and Randolph refers to it in his *Muses' Looking-Glass*, i. 4.



- Shepherds' Holiday (The)*.—A Pastoral by Sir William Denny, 1651. A folio MS. of 23 leaves. Printed by me in my *Inedited Poetical Miscellanies*, 1870.
- Ship (The)*.—I think that there is little doubt that, where Field, in his *Amends for Ladies*, 1618, refers to *Long Meg* and the *Ship*, he intends two separate pieces.
- Siege of Edinburgh Castle (The)*.—A play by John Davidson, 1573, referred to in Andrew Melville's *Diary* under July; Chambers (*Domestic Annals of Scotland*, i. 74) places it, doubtless in error, under 1571.
- Troy, a tragi-comedy, as it has been often acted with great applause*.—Annexed to an early chapbook called *The History of the Trojan Wars*.
- Vienna*.—*The Siege of Vienna*, by W. C. 1683.
- Singer's Voluntary*.—Mr. Collier thought that this was probably rather some extempore performance. It must have been a piece of some importance, or, at any rate, commercial value, or Henslowe would not have given £5 for it. See Collier's *Bibl. Cat.*, ii. 209.
- Sir Solomon, 1671.—The John Caryll, who executed this translation from Molière, was of West Grinstead, and a Roman Catholic.
- Sodom*.—The Burning of Sodom; a tragedy, by Ralph Radcliffe. Not known to have been printed.
- Spanish Captive (The)*.—A tragi-comedy. Mentioned at the end of Loveday's *Letters*, 1662, as being in the press.
- Somebody, Avarice, and a Minister*.—A fragment of two printed leaves is at Lambeth Palace of a satirical interlude, in which these are characters.
- Spanish Friar, The*, by John Dryden, 1681, etc.—In the *Life of the Duchess of Marlborough* it is said that the Queen of Charles II. could not sit out the performance of this piece, on account of the personalities in it against her. When certain passages were recited, the audience looked toward her, and she hid her face with her fan, called for her hood, etc.
- A piece under the same title as Dryden's is mentioned in *Thalia*, 1705, p. 33, as having been performed in a barn somewhere in co. Cork, in 1699, by some gentry of the place. It may have been a droll.
- Tragedy (The)*.—No copy of the first edition has yet been recovered. The first one with a date is that of 1594, in the public library at Hamburg. See *Witt's Recreations*, 1640, repr. 1817, p. 179.
- Viceroy*.—It is surmised that this lost play by Massinger may have contained allusions to Count Gondomar.
- Sparagus Garden (The)*.—For a mention of the Sparagus Garden, see *Husbands' Collection of Remonstrances*, etc., 1643, p. 234.
- Speeches (The) Delivered before Queen Elizabeth at Theobalds in 1591*.—By George Peele. Printed in Dyce's *Peele*, ed. 1861, pp. 577-80.
- Strange Discovery (The)*.—It might have been more to the point to have stated that Heliodorus was translated into English by Underdown as early as 1569, and printed about the same time.
- Supposes (The)*.—By G. Gascoigne. Madox (*Diary in MS. Sloane 5,008*) says that it was ill-acted at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1582.
- Susanna's Tears*.—An interlude. Mentioned in the list at the end of *The Old Law*, 1656.
- Tamberlain the Great*.—The Museum copy of 1590, 8vo., has had the date altered by hand to 1592. In Cunningham's edition of Marlowe, an edition of this drama, printed by R. Jones in 1597, is cited on the authority of Collier.
- Taming of a Shrew (The)*, 1594.—The copy of the 4to. of this year, now in the Devonshire collection, was one of the dramatic rarities at Lee Priory, and was improperly sold (being entailed) by Sir E. Brydges to Thorpe about 1826. Probably it was the same as occurs in the MS. list of Henry Oxinden of Barham, 1647.
- Taming of the Shrew (The)*.—By W. Shakespear. On the 19th November, 1607, N. Ling, who published the 4to. of that year, transferred the copy-right to John Smethwicke.
- Tancred*.—See Wotton's *Poems*, by Dyce, preface.
- Thomaso, Or, The Wanderer*.—By Thomas Killigrew. No doubt we have here the real adventures of the author during his term of exile.
- Three Christians (The)*.—A masque, 1594. It is mentioned in the account of the baptism of Prince Henry, 4to., 1594.
- Three London Apprentices (The)*.—By Thomas Heywood. See Collier's *H.E.D.P.*, iii. 425. But was this a different play from the *Four Prentices of London*, 1615?
- Titus, Or, The Palme of Christian courage to be exhibited by the Schollars of the Society of Jesus at Kilkenny, A.D. 1644*. Printed at Waterford, 4to., 1644. Sothebys, March 15, 1883, No. 1519.
- Tom Essence*.—Thomas Rawlins, while still a young man, published the *Rebellion*. He is said by Walpole in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, on what authority I have yet to learn, to have died in 1670. The person of both his names, reputed to have written *Tom Essence*, may have been a son, or it was possibly a posthumous publication.
- Toy (The)*.—A play mentioned by Shirley. See Dyce's edit. of that writer, vi. 494.
- Tragedia et Comedia Vulgares*.—By Robert Barton, temp. Edward I. Mentioned by Bishop Bale. From the term *vulgares*, are we entitled to infer that they were in English?
- Tragedy (The) of St. Albans*.—By James Shirley. Licensed to W. Cooke, 14 Feb., 1639-40.
- Travels of Three English Brothers*.—By John Day, 1607. In the Charlemont copy there was a special printed dedication "To the familie of the Sherleys." See sale catalogue, 1865, No. 36.
- Tricks of Youth, or the Walks of Islington and Hogsdon*.—By T. Jordan, 1657. The date given to this re-issue under an altered title was taken from the license at end in Crossley's Catalogue, part 2, No. 1,728.
- Tristram de Lyons*.—i.e., Tristan de Lyonnais, or rather Lionnesse, in Cornwall.
- Troilus and Cressida*.—A play on this subject by Nicolas Grimoald is cited by Wood. The subject is mentioned as popular by Tyndale in his *Obedience of a Christian Man*, 1528. Chancer had brought it, of course, into general notice.
- By H. Chettle and T. Decker. It was probably this drama that we find entered

in the Stationers' Register, February 7, 1602-3. It is no longer known.

*Troilus and Pandarus*.—According to Brewer's *Calendars of State Papers*, Dom. Ser. Hen. VIII., a play so-called was performed at the Court at Eltham, Jan. 5, 1516-17.

*Two Twins (The)*.—"A booke called Twoo twynnes" was licensed to George Norton in November, 1613. Perhaps this was the play acted in 1612-13, and also identical with the lost production by R. Niccols.

*Uter Pendragon*.—This is the same play as that usually known as *The Misfortunes of Arthur*, 1587, which is inserted in the last edition of Dodsley.

*Valiant Scot (The)*.—By J. W., 1639. In the dedication to Lord Hamilton, W. Bowyer seems to speak of this drama as his own production.

*Virtue and Delight*.—An allegory, by John Bellenden. Prefixed to his translation of Hector Boece.

*Virtuous Octavia (The)*.—A tragedy, by Philip Massinger. It is enumerated in the list at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656.

*Whittington*.—*The History of Richard Whittington, of his lowe byrthe, his great fortune, as yt was plaied by the Prynces Servants*. Entered in the Stationers' Books, Feb. 8, 1604-5.

*White Devil (The)*.—By John Webster, 1623, etc. The phrase "white devil" seems to have grown into use from this source as an expression for a shrew. See Halliwell's *Books of Characters*, p. 20.

*Widow's Mile (The)*.—A play quoted by Dyce in his *Shakespear*, 2nd edit., i. 48.

*Will of a Woman*.—By George Chapman. A MS. play with this title was sold among Heber's MSS. But query, is it the same piece as *The Wit of a Woman*, published anonymously, 1604?

*Witch Traveller (The)*.—Query, *Welsh Traveller*.

*Woman (The) on the Rock*.—By Thomas Wylby, vicar of Voxford. About 1540. Perhaps an allegorical version of the story of Andromeda.

*World (The) and the Child*.—Printed by W. de Worde, 1522. "Mundus, a play," is mentioned in John Dorne of Oxford's Account-Book for 1520.

*World (The) runs on Wheels*.—By George Chapman, 1599. A document was sold at Sotheby's rooms some years ago, showing that in January, 1598-9, Chapman received £3 in part-payment of this play.

*York Mysteries*.—This series has at last been printed at the Clarendon Press.

*Yorkshire Gentlewoman and her Son*.—Among Heber's MSS. occurs *The Tragedy of the Yorkshire Gentleman*. Was this the same piece?

In bringing to a close these Memoranda, I must repeat that I have intentionally abstained from touching bibliographical ground as much as possible; nor have I noted mere literal or typographical errors, with which the volume abounds. An entirely new edition of the Dictionary, prepared with care, might prove a desideratum.



## A Relic of Hogarth.



ANYONE nowadays walking along the streets of Soho is not likely to think the neighbourhood otherwise than dreary and degraded; possibly he might suppose the houses had known better days, but he would scarcely credit the fact that that quarter had been, some hundred years and more ago, a fashionable locality. Yet such was the case, and looking into the old houses, their architectural details would easily convince him of their former worth and superiority, and mark them, notwithstanding their present state of dirt and decay, as the abode of a past gentility, so that he could fancy the narrow, busy streets peopled by very different passengers—namely, the powdered belles and fashionable loungers of a long-past generation.

One house I would more especially draw attention to, not only for the interesting work it contains, but for its associations as well. No 75, Dean Street, next to the Royalty Theatre, was long ago the residence of Sir James Thornhill, the artist who, though called an historical painter, might more justly be termed a decorative one. He was the son of a country gentleman who had run through his possessions; thus young Thornhill was early sent to London to make a living for himself. He was fortunate in having an uncle of distinction in Dr. Sydenham, the eminent physician, who placed him under the engraver Thomas Highmore. His early effects are unrecorded, but he soon rose to eminence, and was appointed Sergeant-Painter to the Crown by Queen Anne, and by her commissioned to decorate the interior of the dome of St. Paul's, where the work by which he is chiefly known to fame is yet to be seen. This led to his employment in several other similar ways; and he decorated the great halls of Blenheim and Greenwich, the Princesses' apartments at Hampton Court, the halls and staircases at Easton-Newton, at Moor Park, etc. He was also the painter of more than one altar-piece. When a man of fifty he travelled abroad and became acquainted with the old masters, and some excellent copies of his from the

Cartoons now belong to the Royal Academy. Before his travels ("Good Queen Anne" being then dead) George I. conferred the order of knighthood upon him: he was the first English artist to be thus distinguished. Sir James not only gained distinction, but wealth, and he was enabled to repossess himself of his father's estates at Melcombe Regis, which he was elected to represent in Parliament. Thornhill desired to found a Royal Academy for Art (thus anticipating the present foundation); but Government being unwilling to co-operate with him, he opened a private school in 1724, which he maintained till his death, ten years after.

The house in Dean Street was the scene of this academy, and here Hogarth, originally (as have been so many artists) apprenticed to a silversmith, became a pupil; and from the same house, so says tradition, he eloped with his master's daughter, she being in her nineteenth, and he in his thirty-fourth year. By his picture of "The Harlot's Progress," finished three years later, Hogarth is said to have appeased the indignation of his father-in-law. Doubtless Sir James saw therein his son-in-law's genius and future fame.

It is now time to describe the house, which remains very much in the same condition as when Thornhill lived in it, save for what time, London smoke, and want of keeping up have done. At this date it is the property of a large manufacturer of tinned wares in Wardour Street, who uses it as a storehouse for his goods, with which it is filled in every direction. Coal-scuttles surround the grand old drawing-room, where of yore the stately world collected; tin pails and kettles now jostle each other where the pupils pursued their art; and large baths occupy the staircase and gallery where once, no doubt, Hogarth got a stolen kiss or whisper from the object of his secret admiration. The entrance from Dean Street is now closed, but in times gone by, entering there, you were opposite the bottom of a flight of stairs, and the delicate carving of its balustrades will still, though time-worn and dusty, delight the eye by its details. The staircase occupies three sides of the hall, the fourth side on the first-floor forming a passage or gallery, leading past the drawing-room to two rooms lighted from the back, and to a less ornate, but still

handsome, old staircase (with its nursery-gate yet hanging), to the second and third floors, all the upper rooms being panelled, and containing marble mantelpieces of the period. Up to the height of the gallery, the lower floor has been painted to imitate channelled stonework, terminating on the first-floor level, with a richly ornamented stone stringing; above that level, on the side facing the gallery a colonnaded corridor is represented, having two arched openings between coupled columns, with an ornamented balustrade. This treatment in a third arch is carried on opposite the window. The other side of the corridor is represented as open to the sky. Above the entablature which the columns support is a covered ceiling, and in the centre an oval perspective of a balustrade also opening to the sky, with figures looking over the edge upon the spectator. But the chief interest is in the group of figures looking out from the arched openings on a level with the gallery, as though watching such as passed up the stairs or along the gallery. Each opening contains five life-sized figures, which strongly recall some of the figures in Hogarth's pictures—one, in particular, may have been Lady Thornhill, from the likeness to her daughter, Mrs. Hogarth; and all have a look of being portraits. The black servant in the "marriage à la Mode" is present in one of the groups. May we not take it pretty nearly for granted that Hogarth painted these as portraits of his master's family and household while studying under Sir James, who probably planned the work, and set his pupil upon it? What a golden opportunity for the lovers may not this work upon the wall of the staircase have been, and have enabled Hogarth to get meetings in which to gain the affections of the daughter, with whom he afterwards eloped clandestinely!

It would be all but impossible to remove these pictures, painted in oil on the plastered walls (and greatly injured by an injudicious attempt to preserve them by, thirty years ago, pasting over them, and of late ruthlessly removing, brown paper); but it might be the work of those who endeavour to preserve records of the past to restore and preserve such an interesting relic of Hogarth's time, together with the house that enshrines it. It



is true, no one could now live in such a neighbourhood, however artistic his abode might be; but could it not be converted into a club for the improvement, culture, and enjoyment of the inhabitants of Soho?

Before bringing this account to a close, I should like to speak of the charming marble mantelpieces in the drawing and dining rooms, and to draw attention to the little recess behind the good old oak-panelled street door, meant for the apparatus where the servants of august visitors warmed their feet during their master's or mistress's visits to the studio or drawing-room, and made use of, maybe, by the royal servants of Queen Anne, who, we are told, honoured Sir James Thornhill with sittings at his house for her portrait.

EVELYN REDGRAVE.



## Gleanings from Recent Book-Sales.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO HAZLITT'S "BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS AND NOTES."

(Concluded.)

### ADMONITION.

A Faithfull Admonition of a certaine true Pastor and Prophete, sent vnto the Germanes at such time as certain great princes went about to bryng Alienes into Germany, & to restore the papacy, the kingdom of Antichrist. . . Now translated into English for a like admonition vnto all true Englyshe harts, wherby they may learn and know how to consider & receive the proceedings of the English Magistrates and Bishops. Wyth a Preface by M. Philip Melancthon. . . [Col.] Imprinted at Grenewych by Conrade Freeman in the month of May 1554. With the most gracious licence and priuilege of god almighty | Kyng of heauen and erth. Sm. 8vo., A—K 2 in eights.

The preface of the translator is subscribed Eusebius Pamphilus. At the end, as mentioned by Herbert, occurs: A praiser to be sayd of all trewe christians against the pope and all the eneymes of Christ and his gospell. This volume appears to have been printed at Strasburgh or Geneva.

### AMERICA.

The Laws of the British Plantations in America, Relating to the Church and the Clergy, Religion and Learning. Collected in One Volume. By Nicholas Trott, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Province of South Carolina. London: Printed for B. Cowse, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, MDCCXXI. Folio. Title and dedication to the Primate, etc. 2 leaves: b—e, 2 leaves each: 3 leaves with separate title and table to *Laws of South Carolina*: A 2, 1 leaf: B—5 R, 2 leaves each: 5 S, 1 leaf.

### AYRES, JOHN, *Writing-Master*.

A Tutor to Penmanship or The Writing Master A Copy Book Shewing all the Variety of Penmanship and Clerkship as now practised in England. In II Parts. By John Ayres at ye hand & Pen in St Pls Ch. Y<sup>rd</sup>. Sold by y<sup>e</sup> Author, Sturt sculp. Obl. 4to., 49 leaves, besides the large portrait by R. White. Dedicated to William III.

At the end occurs (leaf 49) a notice in ornamental calligraphy of the other sciences taught by Ayres, namely, Arithmetic, Navigation, Surveying, Dialling, Gauging, Perspective, Fortification, Gunnerie, Algebra, Geometry, and other branches of Mathematics.

The Accomplishd Clerk Or Accurate Pen-man A New Copy-Book Containing variety of vsefull Examples shewing y<sup>e</sup> most Natural and Clerk like way of Writing all the Vsual hands of England. St Pauls. Sould by y<sup>e</sup> Author at y<sup>e</sup> hand and Pen By John Ayres, Master of y<sup>e</sup> Writing school Near Pauls Church Yard. John Sturt Sculp. Obl. 4to., 27 leaves, besides the portrait by R. White, reduced from that before the *Tutor*.

### CATHOLICS.

A Moderate and Safe Expedient to remove Jealousies and Feares, of any danger, or prejudice to this State, by the Roman Catholics of this Kingdome, And, to mitigate the censure of too much severity towards them. With a great advantage of Honour and Profit to this State and Nation. Printed in the Yeer of our Lord, 1646. 4to., A—B in fours.

On sign. B commences a headline: "Obiections Answered touching Mariland."

### CHURCHYARD, THOMAS.

Westerne Wyll, vpon the debate betwyxte Churchyarde and Camell. [Col.] Imprinted at London in Fletestrete at the sygne of the George next to saynt Dunstones Church by Wylliam Powell. 4to., 4 leaves. S. of A.

The title is within an engraved border of unusual design.

### [CLAGGETT, N.]

An Abridgment of the Prerogatives of St. Ann, Mother of the Mother of God. With the Approbation of the Doctors at Paris: And Thence Done into English to accompany *The Contemplations on the Life and Glory of Holy Mary*; . . . To which a Preface is added concerning the Original of the Story . . . London: Printed for Ric. Chiswell, . . . MDCLXXXVIII. 4to., A—F2 in fours.

The dedication to the Queen Regent of France is subscribed "The Maids of St. Joseph."

### GEREE, JOHN, M.A., *Preacher at Tewksbury*.

*Vindicia Ecclesie Anglicanae*: or, Ten Cases Resolved, which discover, that though there bee need of Reformation in, yet not of Separation from, the Churches of Christ in England. . . . London, Printed by Richard Cotes, for Ralph Smith, . . . 1644. 4to., A—F 2 in fours. Dedicated by Geree, from his study at Tewksbury, to Richard Capell, minister at Pichcombe.

### GILDON, CHARLES.

The Roman Brides Revenge. A Tragedy; As it is Acted at the Theatre-Royal, by His Majesty's Servants. . . . London: Printed for John Sturton, . . . 1697. 4to. A, 2 leaves: B—H 2 in fours. Dedicated by the publisher to William Gregory, of How-Caple, Esquire.

The dedication refers to Gregory's grandfather, Mr. Justice Gregory.

Phaeton: Or, The Fatal Divorce. A Tragedy.

As it is Acted at the Theatre Royal. In Imitation of the Antients. . . . London, Printed for Abel Roper, . . . 1698. 4to. A, 4 leaves: (b), 4 leaves: (c), 3 leaves: B—E in fours: F, 1 leaf. Dedicated to the Right Honourable Charles Montague, Esquire, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Measure for Measure: Or Beauty the Best Advocate. As it is Acted at the Theatre in Lincolns-Inn-Fields. Written Originally by Mr. Shakespear: And now very much Alter'd: With Additions of several Entertainments of Musick. London: Printed for D. Brown, . . . 1700. 4to. A, 3 leaves, B—G in fours. Dedicated to Nicholas Battersby, Esqr., of the Inner Temple.

Love's Victim: Or, The Queen of Wales. A Tragedy. As it was Acted at the Theatre in Lincolns-Inn-Fields, By His Majesty's Servants. . . . London: Printed by M. Bennet, for Richard Parker . . . 1701. 4to. A, 2 leaves: a, 4 leaves: B—F in fours: G, 6. Dedicated to Lord Halifax.

GOAD, J.

Astro-Meteorologica: or, Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies Cœlestial, Their Natures and Influences. Discovered from the Variety of the Alterations of the Air, Temperate, or Intemperate, as to Heat or Cold, Frost, Snow, Hail, Fog, Rain, Wind, Storm, Lightnings . . . Macule Solis, and other Secrets of Nature. Collected from the Observation at leisure times, of above Thirty years; by J. Goad. . . . London: Printed by J. Rawlins, for Obadiah Blagrove . . . 1686. Folio. Title, dedication to James II., and Preface, 4 leaves: B—6 N, 2 leaves each. *B.M.*

This volume includes a curious Home Diary of the weather in 1659.

GRACIAN, LORENZO.

The Critick. Written in Spanish; by Lorenzo Gracian, one of the Best Wits of Spain, And Translated into English, by Paul Rycavt Esq: London: Printed by T. N. for Henry Brome . . . 1681. 8vo. A—S in eights. With a portrait of Rycavt. Dedicated to the King.

In the dedication the translator states that this was a work of his early life.

H. J.

The Pearle of Practise, Or Practisers Pearle, For Phisicke and Chirvgerie. Found out by I. H. (a Spagericke or distiller) amongst the learned observations and prooved practises of many expert men in both faculties. Since his death it is garnished and brought into some methode by a welwiller of his. At London, Printed by Richard Field, dwelling in the Black-friers. 1594. 4to. A—L in fours + \*, 4 leaves. Dedicated by James Fourestier to Sir George Carey Knight, Knight Marshal of the Queen's Household, Governor of the Isle of Wight, etc.

HARRINGTON, SIR JOHN.

The Englishmans Docter: Or, The Schoole of Salerne. Or, Physicall Observations for the perfect Preserving of the body of Man in continuall health. London Printed for Iohn Helme, and Iohn Busby Junior, and are to be sold at the little shoppe next Cliffords Inne gate, in Fleet-street. 1607. 8vo, A—C in eights, A 1 and C 8 blank. Prettily

printed within bands. In stanzas of 10 lines, two stanzas on each page.

The printer states in a preface that the author of this metrical version was unknown to him.

HARRIS, JOSEPH.

The Mistakes, Or, The False Report: A Tragi-Comedy. Acted by their Majesties Servants. The Prologue written by Mr. Dryden, The Epilogue by Mr. Tate. *Hæc si placuisse erint mihi præmia.* Mart. London, Printed for Jo. Hindmarsh at the Golden-Ball over against the Royal-Exchange. 1691. 4to, A—L in fours. Dedicated by Harris to Godfrey Kneller, Esq.

HAYNS, JOSEPH.

A Fatal Mistake: Or, The Plot Spoil'd: A Tragedy, As it was lately Acted, &c. By Jos. Hayns. London, Printed by T. H. and sold by Randal Taylor near Stationers-Hall, 1692. 4to., A—I in fours.

HERMANNUS [or HERMANN] PHILIPPUS, *Physician and Surgeon.*

An excellent Treatise teaching howe to cure the French Pockes: with all other diseases arising and growing thereof, and in a manner all other sicknesses. Drawn out of the Bookes of that learned Doctor and Prince of Phisitions, Theophrastus Paracelsus. . . . now put into English by Iohn Hester in the Spagiricall Arte, practitioner. At London, Printed. Anno, Domini. 1590. 4to., A—P in fours. Dedicated to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Surgeons' Co. [Col.] Printed by Iohn Charlwood.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Devill seen at St. Albons. Being A True Relation How The Devill was seen there in a Cellar, in the likeness of a Ram; and how a Butcher came and cut his throat, and sold some of it, and dressed the rest for himselfe, inviting many to Supper, who eat of it. Attested by divers Letters, . . . Whereunto is added a Comment, for the better understanding of the unlearned, or ignorant. Printed for confutation of those that believe there are no such things as Spirits or Devils. *Sunt Mala, at tu non meliora facis.* Printed in the year, 1648. 4to., 4 leaves.

HEYDON, JOHN.

The English Physitions Guide: Or A Holy-Guide, Leading the Way to know all things, Past, Present and to Come, To Resolve all manner of Questions, viz. Of Pleasure, Long-life, Health, Youth, Blessedness, Wisdom and Vertue; and teaching the way to Change, Cure, and Remedy all Diseases in Young and Old, . . . By J. H. Gent Philonomos, Student in Physick and Astrology. London, Printed by T. M. for Samuel Ferris, and are to be sold at his shop in Cannon-street neer London-stone, 1662. 8vo., a—b in eights, title on a 2: A—3 F 3 in eights. With a portrait of Heydon by T. Cross: *Vera et viva Effigies Johannis Heydon Equitis philonomou.* Nat: 1629: Die. 4 Sept: 10: P.M. Gaudet patientia duris—a curious engraving at p. 161, and a series of diagrams. With a preface dated "from my House in Spittlefields, near Bishopsgate, next Door to the Red Lion. April the 3d. 1662." Dedicated to Sir Richard Temple, Baronet. There are several copies of commendatory verses, and at B 2-3

occurs a printed slip, which reads as follows: "as William Lilly y<sup>t</sup> was borne at Diseworth in Leicestershire, a labourer or ditcher's son, & brought up by one Palyn, a Taylor in y<sup>e</sup> Strand, y<sup>t</sup> gained his estate, etc." This is marked as an insertion to follow "flattering lyars" on p. 20. There is another slip at p. 9, and numerous MS. corrections in a coeval hand.

Sothebys, Nov. 4, 1889, No. 772.

#### HICKERINGILL, EDMUND.

The Survey of the Earth in its General Vileness and Debauch. With some new Projects to Mend or Cobble it. *The whole World lieth in wickedness*, 1 John v. 19. London, Printed; and are to be Sold by B. Bragge, at the Blue-Ball in Ave-Mary-Lane. 4to, A—H in fours.

#### HICDEN, HENRY, Esquire.

The Wary Widdow: Or, Sir Noisy Parrat. A Comedy. As it is Acted at the Theatre Royal. By their Majesties Servants. . . . London, Printed for Abel Roper, at the Mitre near Temple-Bar; and Tho. Rainy, Bookseller in Doncaster. M.DC.XCIII. 4to, A—H in fours, and a, 2 leaves. Dedicated to the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.

#### HOBBS, THOMAS, of Malmesbury.

Thomæ Hobbesii Malmesburiensis Vita. Authore Seipso. Londini, Typis, Anno Dom. CIOICLXXIX. 4to, A—B in fours. In Latin verse. Considerations Upon

Reputation,  
Loyalty,  
The Manners,  
&  
Religion

Of Thomas Hobbes of Malmsbury. Written by himself, By way of Letter to a Learned Person. London: Printed for William Crooke, . . . 1680. 8vo. Title and publisher's preface, 4 leaves: B—E in eights: F, 4, including Advertisements.

The preface is interesting, as it mentions the publication of spurious pieces in Hobbes's name, and contains extracts from letters written by him to Crooke from Chatsworth in 1679.

#### HOOLE, CHARLES.

1. Catonis disticha de Moribus; 2. Dicta insignia septem Sapientum Græciæ. 3. Mimi Publani, Sive, Senecæ Proverbia, Anglo-Latina. Cato item Grammaticè interpretatus, Latinis & vernaculis vocibus, pari ordine, sed diversis lineis alternatis. A Carolo Hoole. . . . [The same in English.] . . . London, Printed by W. Wilson for the Company of Stationers, 1659. Sm. 8vo, A—G in eights. B. M.

Following the title is: "An Advertisement touching Cato, and some other School-books, translated by Charles Hoole."

It appears that Hoole took up some of the books previously published by John Brinsley, and re-edited them. The Common Accidence Examined and Explained, By Short Questions & Answers According to the very Words of the Book. Conducing very much to the Ease of the Teacher, and the Benefit of the Learner. . . . By Charles Hoole, Mr. of Arts, Lately Teacher of a private Grammar-School near the Token-house Garden in Lothbury, London. The Eighth Edition, Corrected and Revised. London: Printed by A. Clark, for J. Clark, . . . 1671. Sm. 8vo, A—L in eights, L 8 with label. B. M.

#### HOPKINS, CHARLES.

Neglected Virtue: Or, The Unhappy Conquerour. A Play, Acted at the Theatre-Royal. By His Majesty's Servants. London: Printed for Henry Rhodes, . . . Richard Parker, . . . 1696. . . . 4to, A—G in fours. Dedicated by H. Horden to Sir John Smith, Baronet, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber.

#### HUIT, JO., D.D.

Prayers of Intercession for their Use who Mourn in Secret, For the Publick Calamities of this Nation. With an Anniversary Prayer for the 30th of January. Very Necessary and Useful in Private Families, as well as in Congregations. London, Printed in the Year 1659. 8vo. A—F in fours.

#### INSTITUTIO.

Pia Et Catholica Christiani Hominis Institutio. Londini. Apud Thomam Bertheletvm. Anno. M.D.XLIII. [at the end is added:] duodeuigesimo die mensis Februarij. 4to., A—Y in fours.

#### IDLENESS.

A little Treatise called the Image of Idleness, containing certaine matters mooued betwene Walter Wedlock, and Bawdin Bachelor / translated out of the Troyan or Cornish tung into English / by Oliuer Oldwanton, and dedicated to the Lady Lust. Newly corrected and augmented. Imprinted at London by William Seres. 1574. Sm. 8vo., A—G 4 in eights. Black letter.

Sothebys (Halliwell-Phillips), July, 1889, £7.

#### INSTRUCTIONS.

Instructions How to Play at Billiards, Trucks, Bowls, and Chess. Together with all manner of Games Either on Cards or Dice. To which is added, the Arts and Mysteries of Riding, Racing, Archery, and Cock-fighting. London, Printed for Charles Brome, . . . 1687. 8vo., A—M in eights, including a frontispiece and metrical explanation.

#### IRELAND.

A Speech Delivered in the Castle-Chamber at Dvblin, the xxii. of November, Anno 1622. At the Censuring of certain Officers, who refused to take the Oath of Supremacie. By Iames Bishop of Meath. London, Printed by R. I. for the Partners of the Irish Stocke. 1631. 4to., 8 leaves or \* \*, 4 leaves, and \* \* \*, the same.

#### JAMES STUART THE FIRST, King of Great Britain (1603-25).

De Abusu Tobacci Discursus, Ex Operibus Seren. Regis Britannicæ Jacobi desumptus, Et hæc formâ In Dei Gloriam, & Juventutis, hanc herbam hoc potissimum sedulo, Cum vitæ, temporis & studiorum dispendio detestando, sitientis & consumentis Correctionem, typis commissus. Rostochi Prostat apud Joh. Hallerv. Anno 1644. 12mo., A 12, B 6, B 6 blank.

#### JAMES STUART THE SECOND, King of Great Britain (1685-8).

By the King, A Proclamation [against persons of debauched and profane character, irrespective of quality]. London, Printed by Charles Bill, Henry Hills, and Thomas Newcomb, . . . 1688. [June 9] A broadside. B. M.

His Maiesties most Gracious and General Pardon. London, Printed by Charles Bill [and others], 1688. [27 Sept.] A broadside. B. M.

By the King, A Proclamation [against an expected



invasion of foreign troops. Whitehall, 28 Sept., 1688]. London, Printed by Charles Bill, . . . 1688. A broadside. *B.M.*

Proclamation Du Roy D'Ang[leterre]. Touchant l'ap proche d'une Puissance étrangere fait à Londre, le 8 Octobre, 1688. [No place, etc., 1688.] A broadside. *B.M.*

In Messrs. Jarvis and Son's Catalogue for August, 1889, occurred a different French version of the proclamation as to an expected foreign invasion; and the same is to be found in Dutch.

A Reply to the Answer Doctor Welwod has made to King James's Declaration, which Declaration was dated at St. Germaines, April 17th, S. N. 1693, and Published also in the Paris Gazett, June 20th, 1693.

*Ætas parentum peior avis, tulit Nos nequiores.*—Horat.

. . . . [London, 1693]. 4to., A—M, 2 leaves each, without a title-page.

#### JESSEY, H.

A Catechisme for Babes, or Little Ones. Suitable to their capacity more than others have been formerly. By H. Jessey, a servant of Jesus Christ. . . . London, Printed by Henry Hills, next door to the Rose and Crown in Fleet-yard. 1652. Sm. 8vo., A—B in twelves.

#### JESUITS.

Musterion d'Anomias. That is, Another Part of The Mystery of Jesuitism; Or The new Heresie of the Jesuites, Publickly maintained at Paris, in the College of Clermont, the XII of December MDCLXI. Declar'd to all the Bishops of France. According to the Copy printed at Paris. Together with the Imaginary Heresie, in three Letters, With divers other Particulars relating to this Abominable Mysterie. Never before published in English. London, Printed by James Flesher, for Richard Royston . . . 1664. 8vo., B—R in eights, R 8 blank + title, dedication by John Evelyn the translator "To my most honour'd Friend from whom I received the Copy," three leaves more, and a plate representing Loyola and other members of the Society.

#### JESUS CHRIST.

Here begynneth the Rosary of our Sauyour Jesu gyeng thankes and prayse to his holy name by maner of meditacion & prayer: for all the labours and great paynes that he suffred for man in this worlde from the fyrst instant of his blessed Incarnacion | vnto his glorious Ascension: Of the whiche is made mencion in the xxxii. chapiter of the vi. day & thirde boke: And this treatise cōtayneth vii. chap'rs as seyn meditacions for the vii. dayes in the weke. [Col.] Thus endeth the Rosary of our sauyour Jesu. Imprynted at London in Fletestrete by Richarde Pynson, priter to the kynges noble grace. Cum priuilegio. 4to, A—D in fours and sixes. With a cut of Christ crowned with thorns on title.

Sothebys, July, 1889, £59.

#### JETZER.

The Tragical History of Jetzer: Or, A Faithful Narrative of the Feigned Visions, Counterfeit Revelations, and False Miracles of the Dominican Fathers of the Convent of Berne in Switzerland, to Propagate their Superstitions. For which Horrid

Impieties, the Prior, Sub-Prior, Lecturer, and Receiver of the said Convent were Burnt at a Stake, Anno Dom. 1509. Collected from the Records of the said City by the Care of Sir William Waller, Knight. Translated from his French Copy by an Impartial Pen, and now made Publick for the Information of English Protestants, . . . London, Printed for Nathanael Ponder, at the Peacock in the Poultry. M.DC.LXXIX. Folio. Title, 1 leaf: A, 2 leaves: a, 2 leaves: B—L, 2 leaves each, L 2 blank.

#### JOHANNES DE GARLANDIA.

Synonyma magistri Johānis de Garlandia cum expositioe magistri Galfridi anglici. [Col.] Liber-Synonymorum . . . vigiliq3 diligētia orthographie stilo correctus et exaratus, cum notabilibus in marginibus insertis | in regia quoc3 Ciuitate Lōdn. Impressus p Richardum Pynson feliciter finit. Anno incarnationis domini. M.CCCC.ij. 4to., A—I in sixes: K, 4. With a large cut on the title.

#### JUDICATURE.

A Briefe Discourse, Concerning the Power of the Peeres, and Commons of Parliament, in point of Judicature. Written by a Learned Antiquarie, at the Request of a Peere, of this Realme. Printed in the yeere, That Sea-Coale was exceeding deere. 1640. 4to., 4 leaves.

#### KELLISON, MATTHEW.

A Treatise of the Sacrament of Confirmation. . . . Printed at Doway by Gerard Pinchon, at the Signe of Coleyn, 1629. 8vo. x, 6 leaves: A—I 4 in eights, I 4 blank.

#### KENT.

Strange News from Arppington near Bexly in Kent: Being A True Narrative of a young Maid who was Posset with several Devils or Evil Spirits. . . . London, Printed for Benjamin Harris. 1689. 4to., 4 leaves.

#### L. W.

A Medicine for Malignancy: Or, A Parliament Pill, serving to purge out the Malignant humours of men disaffected to the Republick. Wherein by way of Dialogue or Discourse between a Royalist & a Loyalist, the Common Pleas of the Kingdom are out-pleaded. All our vulgar scruples and Anti-parliamentary allegations most clearely and fully answered, . . . By W. L. an unworthy Servant, but hearty Well-willer to them all. . . . Printed at London for Ralph Smith at the Bible in Cornhill, 1644. 4to., A—O 2 in fours.

#### LONDON.

Fearefull Apparitions Or The Strangest Visions that ever hath been heard of. It is a Spirit that constantly every night haunts one Mr. Youngs yard in Lumbard-street, neere to the Golden Crosse, which hath played such pranks, and appeared in such severall and horrid shapes, that many Divines and other Learned men, who have come armed with a full resolution and with an intent to have spoken unto it or (at least) to have look't upon it, in the very attempt thereof have fallen into a kind of distracted extasie, and were neither able to speak or stand, to the great wonder and terrour of all that were eye witnesses thereof. London. Printed for John Hammond, 1647. 4to., 4 leaves.

News from Pannier-Alley: Or, A True Relation of some Pranks the Devil hath lately play'd with a Plaster-Pot there. London, Printed, and Publish'd by Randal Taylor. M.DCLXXXVII. 4to., 4 leaves. An Account of the Days of the going out of all the Carriers, Waggoners, and Stage-Coaches, that come to London, Westminster and Southwark, from all Parts of England and Wales: Also of Fairs and Roads. [Col.] Sold by G. Conyers, at the Ring in Little-Brittain: Price 2d. Sm. 8vo., a, 6: b, 4. Without a title-page.

## LUTHER, MARTIN.

Every Dayes Sacrifice. Wherein are comprehended many Comfortable Prayers and Meditations very necessarie for all Christians. . . . Translated by W. S. P. London Printed by Richard Badger, for Richard Thrale, . . . 1629. Sm. 8vo. A, 4 leaves, A 1 blank: B—N 6 in eights, N 6 blank. Printed within borders.

## LYTTLETON, SIR THOMAS.

Les Tenures de Monsieur Littleton: . . . London, Imprinted for the Companie of Stationers. Cum priuilegio. 1617. 8vo., A—B 4 in eights.

Copies were printed in 4to., with ample margins for the use of annotators.

## MALIGNANTS.

The Devils White-Boyes: Or, A mixture of malicious Malignants, with their much evil, and manifold practises against the Kingdome and Parliament. With a bottomlesse Sack-full of Knavery, Popery, Prelacy, Policy, Trechery, Malignant Trumpery, Conspiracies, and Cruelties, filled to the top by the Malignants, laid on the shoulders of Time, and now by Time emptied forth, and poured out, to shew the Truth, and shame the Devill. [A large cut with verses beneath.] London, Printed for R. S. Octob. 26. 1644. 4to., 4 leaves.

## MARDELEY, JOHN.

A declaration of thee power of Gods worde, concerning the holy supper of the Lord, confutinge all lyers and fals teachers, whych mayntayne theyr maskynge masse inuented agaynst the worde of God, and the Kynges maiesties most godly proceadyng compyled Anno dñi M.D.XLVIII. Sm. 8vo., A—D in eights: E, 1. But perhaps E 2 had the colophon.

## MARTIALIS, M. V.

Select Epigrams of Martial Englished [by Henry Killigrew]. *Dicitur & nostros cantare Britannia versus*. Lib. xi. Ep. 4. In the Savoy: Printed by Edward Jones, for Samuel Lowndes, . . . 1689. 8vo., A—O in eights. With a frontispiece.

## MARY, called the Virgin.

Hore beatissime virginis Marie ad legitimū Saris-buriensis ecclesie ritū diligentissime accuratissime-q3 impresse . . . [Col.] . . . In alma Parhisorum Academia | impensis ac sumptibus prestantissimi mercatoris Francisci byrekman Cuius Colonieff impresse. Anno domini Millesio. cccccxj. Die vero. xij. Septēbris. 4to., A—C in eights: a—z in eights, followed by two sheets of 8 and 4. With woodcuts.

Hore beatissime virginis Marie ad legitimū Eboracensis ecclesie ritum diligentissime accuratissime-q3 impresse cū multis orationibz pulcherrimis et idulgentiis iā vltimo de nouo adiectis. In conspectu altissimi immaculata permansi: Venūdātur VOL. XX.

Rothomagi in officina Jacobi cousin in parrochia sancti nicolai ante atrū bibliopolarum moram habentis. [Col.] Hore beatissime virginis marie scv morem aglicanū totaliter ad longū cum multis pulcherrimis oconibz et idulgetiis iā vltimo adiectis ipensis & sumptibus Guillelmi bernardi et Jacobi cousin ciuiū Rothomageff. Parrochia sācti nicolai āte atrū et in atrio librariorz maioris ecclesie degētū. Anno dñi M.ccccc.xvii. die vero. xxvi. mensis Januarii. Laus deo. 4to. A—B in eights: C, 6: A (repeated)—B in eights: C, 6: D, 6: E—N in eights: O, 6: P—R in eights: S, 4: T—Y in eights.

Crawford, Part 2, No. 707 (Sothebys, June 21, 1889). A leaf wanting.

The following note is taken from the Auction Catalogue:—The extraordinary rarity of all the York Service Books is too well known to require any comment. Of this volume only one other copy has been recorded. One feature of especial interest is the great quantity of English matter which is found in it. There are long and explicated headings, recounting in English, and with much greater diffuseness than we see in other books of Hours, the origin, nature and object of the various prayers. There are several MS. notes which were written probably about 1550, and which betray the hand of a bitterly hostile Reformer. The absent leaf was missing more than a century ago, as a note to that effect appears at the bottom of the preceding page (probably in Herbert's handwriting of about the year 1760).

## MASCALL, LEONARD.

A Booke of Fishing with Hooke and Line, and of all other instruments thereunto belonging. Another of sundrie Engines and Traps, to take Polcats, Buzzards, Rats, Mice, and all other kinds of Vermine and Beasts whatsoever, most profitable for all Warriners, and such as delight in this kind of sport and pastime. Made by L. M. London, Printed by Iohn Wolfe, and are to be sold by Edward White, dwelling at the little North dore of Paules at the signe of the Gun. 1600. 4to., A—M 2 in fours. With numerous woodcuts, including a folded one, which makes L 4. There is a new title to the *Book of Engines*.

## MATHER, INCREASE.

The Life and Death of the Reverend Man of God, Mr. Richard Mather, Teacher of the Church in Dorchester in New-England. [Quotations.] Cambridge: [New-England.] Printed by S. G. and M. J. 1670. 4to., A—E in fours, and a leaf of F. Dedicated to the Church and inhabitants of Dorchester, N.E., from Boston, Sept. 6, 1670.

## MELTON, JOHN.

Astrologaster, Or, The Figvre-Caster. Rather the Arraignment of Artlesse Astrologers and Fortune-tellers, that cheat many ignorant people vnder the pretence of foretelling things to come, of telling things that are past, finding out things that are lost, expounding Dreams, calculating Deaths and Nativities, once again brought to the Barre. By Iohn Melton. Cic. *Stultorum plena sunt omnia*. Imprinted at London by Barnard Alsop, for Edward Blackmore, and are to be sold in Paules Church-yard, at the Signe of the Blazing Starre. 1620. 4to., A—L in fours. With a large cut on the title and a folded diagram in sign. C.

Dedicated to his very loving father. Master Evan Melton, on whom there is an anagram at A 3. The dedication is dated from the author's chamber, June 10, 1620. There are commendatory verses by John Hancock, of Brasenose, Oxford, and John Martin, sometime of Trinity College, Cambridge.

## MIRROR FOR MAGISTRATES.

The Falles of Vnfortvnate Princes Being a Trve Chronicle Historie. . . . London, Imprinted by F. K. for William Aspley, and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the Signe of the Parrot. 1623. 4to.

A new title-page only.

## MISCELLANIES.

Miscellanies Over Claret. Or, The Friends to the Tavern the Best Friends to Poetry: Being a Collection of Poems, Translations, etc., to be continued Monthly from the Rose Tavern without Temple-Bar. Numb. i. [Two quotations from Horace.] London: Printed and Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, in the year 1697. [1 April.] 4to., A—F, 2 leaves each, besides the title and dedication to the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex. In verse.

The date of the month in this and the following parts was filled in, as well as a few MS. notes, by a coeval possessor of the Perkins copy. Sothebys, July, 1889, No. 1511.

Miscellanies Over Claret: Or, The Friends to the Tavern the Best Friends to Poetry. . . . Numb. ii. . . . London: Printed by S. D. for J. Sturton, at the Post-Office, at the Middle-Temple-Gate, 1697 [29 April.] 4to., H—N, 2 leaves each, besides the title and Preface, forming sign. G.

This is, in fact, continued from Part I. Both portions were perhaps published together.

Miscellanies Over Claret: Or, the Friends to the Tavern the Best Friends to Poetry. . . . Numb. iii. . . . London: Printed, and are to be sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. 1698. [14 Febr.] 4to., A—G, 2 leaves each. In verse.

Dedicated to Hugh Hodges, of Sherbourn, in the County of Dorset, Esq.; by W. F., who states that he had been deputed to select a patron for the tract by the gentlemen concerned in the undertaking. Persons desiring to contribute to the pages are desired to send their MSS., postage prepaid, to the Rose Tavern, Without Temple Bar.

Miscellanies Over Claret: Or, the Friends to the Tavern the Best Friends to Poetry. . . . Numb. iv. . . . London: Printed, and are to be sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. 1698. [17 March.] 4to., A—G, 2 leaves each. In verse.

## MISSALE.

Missale ad vsū insignis ac preclare ecclesie Sarz nuper accuratissime castigatū: perpulchrisq; caracteribz impressum: officia om̄i sctorz totaliter ad lōgū [qd celebratibz maxime erit vtilitati] cōtinēs cū pluribz officijs nouis i fine additis. Magister Martinus Morin. [The rest of the imprint has been cut away. Rothomagi.] 4to. 4, 8 leaves: a—p in eights: q—r in sixes: A—D in eights; E, 6: A (repeated) apparently to C in sixes. In two columns, red and black, with musical notes.

Missale Ad vsū celeberrime ecclesie Eboracensis. . . . 1516.

Collation: Title, etc., 8 leaves: *Dominica prima adventus*, etc., a—l in eights: m—n in fours (with the Canon of the Mass on vellum as usual): o—z in eights, followed by two sheets of eight irregularly marked.

Crawford, Part II., No. 792.—Sothebys, June 21, 1889.

## MOORE, SIR JONAS.

Moore's Arithmetick: In Four Books. . . . The Third Edition with Additions. To which are added two Mathematical Treatises: 1. A New

Contemplation Geometrical upon the Oval Figure called the Ellipsis. 2. The two first Books of Mydorgus his Conical Sections Analyzed by that Reverend Divine Mr. W. Oughtred, Englished and Completed with Cuts. . . . By Sir Jonas Moore. . . . London, Printed by R. H. for Obadiah Blagrove. . . . 1688. 8vo. A—Pp in eights, A 1 blank, with folded diagrams (7) between A and B.

## MOULTON, THOMAS.

This is the Myrrour or Glasse of Helth. . . . [Col.] Imprinted at London for Thomas Petyt, dwelling in Pauls church yearde at the sygne of the Maydens heed. 8vo., A—H 4 in eights.

This is the only book which I have yet noticed as printed for Petyt.

## NAUNTON, SIR ROBERT.

Fragmenta Regalia: Or, Observations on the late Queen Elizabeth, Her Times, and Favourites. London, Printed by G. Dawson, for William Sheares. . . . 1653. Sm. 8vo. or 12mo., A—D in twelves. With a portrait.

## NEW ENGLAND.

Strength ovt of Weaknesse; or a Glorious Manifestation of the further Progresse of the Gospel among the Indians in New-England. Held forth in Sundry Letters from diuers Ministers and others to the Corporation established by Parliament for promoting the Gospel among the Heathen in New-England: and to particular Members thereof since the last Treatise to that effect, formerly set forth by Mr. Henry Whitfield, late Pastor of Gifford in New-England. Published by the aforesaid Corporation. . . . London, Printed by M. Simmons for John Blague and Samuel Howes. . . . 1652. 4to, A—F in fours.

Four editions the same year.

A further Account of the Progresse of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New-England, And of the means used effectually to advance the same. Set forth in certaine Letters sent from thence declaring a purpose of Printing the Scriptures in the Indian Tongue into which they are already Translated. With which Letters are likewise sent an Epitome of some exhortations delivered by the Indians at a fast, as testimonie of their obedience to the Gospell. AS also some helps directing the Indians how to improve natures reason into the knowledge of the true God. London, Printed by M. Simmons for the Corporation of New-England, 1659. 4to, A—F in fours, *Helps for the Indians* having a separate title.

The Helps are in English and Indian, with an interlinear text.

## NEW-HOUSE, DANIEL, Captain.

The Whole Art of Navigation; In Five Books. Containing I. The Principles of Navigation and Geometry. II. The Principles of Astronomy. III. The Practical Part of Navigation. . . . London, Printed for the Author, 1685. 4to. Frontispiece and title, 2 leaves: Dedications to James II. and the Duke of Grafton, 3 leaves: To the Reader, Verses and Table, 6 leaves: B—3R2 in fours. With engravings and diagrams, and folded tables at pp. 162 and 172.

## NORRIS, SIR JOHN, and SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

Ephemeris expeditionis Norreysii & Drakii in



Lusitaniam. Londini, Impensis Thomæ Woodcocke, apud signum Vrsi nigri. 1589. 4to., A—E in fours, A1 and E4 blank.

NOURSE, TIM, *Gentleman*.

Campania Fælix. Or, A Discourse of the Benefits and Improvements of Husbandry: Containing Directions for all manner of Tillage, Pasturage, and Plantations; As also for the making of Cyder and Perry. With some Considerations upon

I. Justices of the Peace, and Inferior Officers.

II. Our Inns and Alehouses.

III. Our Servants and Labourers.

IV. On the Poor.

To which are Added, Two Essays:

I. Of a Country-House.

II. Of the Fuel of London.

London: Printed for Tho Bennet, at the Half-Moon in St Paul's Church-yard, 1700. 8vo., A—Aa4 in eights, including the frontispiece.

The Mistery of Husbandry discover'd. Containing Several New and Advantageous ways of Tillage, Sowing, Planting, Manuring, and Improving of all sorts of Meadows, Pasture, Corn-Land, Woods, Gardens, Orchards. As Also of Fruit for Cyder and Perry, and of Clover St. Foin, and other New Hays, . . . The Third Edition. To which is added, The Compleat Collier: or, An Account how to find and work Coal, and Coal-Mines, the like never before Printed. By J. C. London: Printed for George Coniers, at the Ring in Little Britain, 1708. Price Five Shillings. 8vo.

On the back of this leaf occurs a second title. The Compleat Collier: Or, The whole Art of Sinking, Getting, and Working, Coal-Mines, &c. As is now used in the Northern Parts, especially about Sunderland and New-Castle. By J. C. . . . London: Printed for G. Conyers. . . . 1708. Pr. 6d.

The Compleat Collier contains B—D in fours, D4 blank beside this leaf. The unsold copies of 1700 as above seem to have been reissued with two later titles, this of 1708 being the third and including the tract by J. C. at the end.

OPENSHAW, ROBERT, *Pastor of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, co. Dorset*.

Short Questions and Answeres, containing the Summe of Christian Religion: Newly enlarged with the Testimonies of Scripture. . . . Imprinted at London. . . . by Thomas Dawson. 1617. Sm. 8vo., A—G in eights.

This catechism appears to have been originally published in 1584.

OVIDIUS NASO, PUBLIUS.

The Fiftene Bookes of P. Ovidivs Naso. . . . At London, Printed by Thomas Purfoot. An. Dom. 1612. 4to. ¶, 4 leaves: first blank: A—Bb in eights: Cc, 4.

P. B.

The Prentises Practice in Godlinesse, and his true freedome. Diuided into ten Chapters. Written by B. P. Proverbs 17. 2, *A discreet Seruant*. . . . London Printed by Nicholas Okes, for John Bach, and are to be sold at his shop in Popes head Palace. 1608. 8vo., A—N4 in eights, title on A2. Dedicated by B. P. "To the Religiously disposed and vertuous yong men, the Apprentises of the City of London." B. M.

P. T.

Mvltnm in Parvo: Lately Come to Town. With Some Reflections Upon His Majesties Late Regulators; Or, (As some do call them,) The Booted

Apostles. With some other Observations, not unworthy (at this great juncture) any true English Man's Perusal. By T. P. An Orthodox and Loyal Protestant, though by some Nick-named, A Latitudinarian Trimmer. London, Printed in the Year, 1688. 4to., A—B2 in fours, A2 marked A. In verse.

PALMISTRY AND PHYSIOGNOMY.

The Book of Palmistry and Physiognomy. Being Brief Introductions, both Natural, Pleasant, and Delectable, unto the Art of Chiromancy, or Manual Divination, and Physiognomy; with circumstances upon the Faces of the Signs. Also, Canons or Rules, upon Diseases, or Sickenesses. Whereunto is also annexed, As well the Artificial as Natural Astrology, . . . The Seventh Edition Corrected. London, Printed by A. P. for T. Passinger, . . . 1676. Sm. 8vo., A—O in eights, A1 blank or with a frontispiece.

PAREY, AMBROSE.

The Workes of that famous Chirurgion Ambrose Parey Translated out of Latine and compared with the French. by Tho: Johnson. Whereunto are added three Tractates out of Adrianus Spigelius of the Veines, Arteries, & Nerves, with large Figures . . . London. Printed by E: C: and are to be sold by John Clarke at Mercers Chappell in Cheape-side neare y great Conduit. 1665. Folio. A, 6: (a), 4: B—4 G in sixes. With numerous woodcuts accompanying the letterpress. Dedicated to Lord Herbert of Cherbury by Johnson. The title is engraved by T. Cecill.

PARLIAMENT.

A Damnable Treason, By a Contagious Plaster of a Plague-Sore: Wrapt up in a Letter, and sent to Mr. Pym: Wherein is discovered a Divellish, and Unchristian Plot against the High Court of Parliament, October 25. 1641. Printed for W. B Anno Dom. 1641. 4to., 4 leaves. With the common print of Pym and verses beneath on the title and a woodcut on the reverse.

Reasons why this Kingdome ought to adhere to the Parliament. 4to., A—B in fours. Without a title-page.

Englands Prosperity in the Priviledges of Parliament, Set forth in a briefe Collection of their most Memorable services for the honour and safety of this Kingdome, since the Conquest, till these present times. London, Printed for Nicholas Iones. 4to., 4 leaves.

An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons. . . . For the cutting and felling of wood within three-score miles of London, in such places and quantities as a Committee to be appointed by both Houses for that purpose shall thinke fit. For the better supply of the said City with Feuall at reasonable rates, the poorer sort of every Parish being to be first served, and after the other degrees and ranks of people. . . . London, Printed for Iohn Wright in the Old-baily. Octob. 3, 1643. 4to., 4 leaves.

PARRY, WILLIAM.

A True and plaine declaration of the horrible Treasons, practised by William Parry the Traitor, against the Queenes Maiestie. The maner of his Arraignement, Conuiction and execution, together with the copies of sundry letters of his and others,

tending to diuers purposes, for the proofes of his Treasons. Also an addition not impertinent thereunto, containing a short collection of his birth, education and course of life. Moreouer, a few obseruations gathered of his owne wordes and writings, for the farther manifestation of his most disloyal, deuillish and desperate purpose. At London by C. B. Cum priuilegio. [Col.] Imprinted at London by C. B. Cum priuilegio. [1585.] 4to., A—H in fours. Black letter.

The last sheet contains three prayers: 1. For all Kings, Princes, Countreyes and people, which doe professe the Gospel. And especially for our soueraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth. . . . 2. A prayer and thankesgiuing for the Queene, vsed of all the Knights and Burgeses in the High Court of Parliament, and very requisite to be vsed and continued of all her maiesties louing subiectes. 3. A Prayer vsed in the Parliament onely.

PARTRIDGE, JOHN.

The Treasurie of Hidden Secrets, Commonly called, The Good-huswiues Closet of prouision, . . . London, Printed by Elizabeth All-de, dwelling neere Christs-Church. 1633. 4to., A—F in fours.

PARTRIDGE, JOHN.

Vox Lunaris, Being  
A { Philosophical  
&  
Astrological } Discourse.

of Two Moons which were seen at London and the parts Adjacent, June the Eleventh 1679, a little before Midnight. And what may in a Course of Nature be expected from this Phasma in Europe. . . . London, Printed for William Bromwich at the Three Bibles, over against St. Martins Church within Ludgate, 1679. 4to., A—C in fours.

PAYNE, NEVIL.

The Fatal Jealousie. A Tragedy. Acted at the Duke's Theatre. London, Printed for Thomas Dring, at the White Lyon, next Chancery-Lane end in Fleet-street. 1673. 4to. A, 2 leaves: B—K 2 in fours.

PELIGROMIUS, SIMON.

Synonymorum Sylva. . . . Accesserunt huic editioni Synonyma quædam poetica, in pœsi versantibus perquam necessaria. Londini, Typis Edwardi Griffini, Sumptibus Richardi Whitakeri, . . . 1639. 8vo. ¶, 8 leaves: A—Hh in eights, Hh 8 blank.

The dedication of H. F. to Sir F. Walsingham is retained.

PENN, WILLIAM.

Fruits of a Father's Love: Being the Advice of William Penn to His Children, Relating to their Civil and Religious Conduct. Written Occasionally many Years ago, and now made Publick for a General Good. By A Lover of His Memory.—*He being Dead, yet Speaketh.* London: Printed and Sold by the Assigns of J. Sowle, . . . 1726. 12mo. A, 8 leaves: B—F in twelves: G, 8, including Advertisements (but probably the sheet should have 12 leaves, as there is a catchword on G 8 verso).

The Preface is signed J.R.

PETTY, SIR WILLIAM.

Sir William Petty's Quantulumcunque concerning Money, 1682. To the Lord Marquess of Halifax. [Col.] Price 2d. London, Printed in the Year, 1695. 4to., 4 leaves. Without a title-page.

PHILOPROTEST.

The Last Protestant Almanack Or, A Prognostication for the Year

From { The Incarnation of Christ 1680.  
Our deliverance from Popery  
by Queen Eliz. 121.

Being Bissextile, or Leap-year. Wherein the Bloody Aspects, Fatal Oppositions, and Pernicious Conjunctions of the Papacy against the Lord Christ and the Lords Anointed, are described. . . . Printed for Information of Protestants Anno 1680. 8vo., A—E in fours: *A Compendious Chronology*, A—C in fours: *A Dialogue between a Popish Priest and a Young Scholar*, A—B in fours. B. M.

The two latter pieces have no regular titles.

PHIORAVANTI, LEONARDO.

A Short Discovrs of the excellent Doctour and Knight, maister Leonardo Phioravanti, Bolognese, vpon Chirurgerie. With a declaration of many thinges, necessarie to be knowne, neuer written before in this order: whervnto is added a number of notable secretes, found out by the same Author. Translated out of Italyan into English, by Iohn Hester, Practitioner in the arte of Distillation. ¶ Imprinted at London by Thomas East. 1580. 4to. A, 4 leaves: ¶, 4 leaves: A—R in fours. Dedicated to the Earl of Oxford.

PRAYER.

A Supply of Prayer for the Ships of this Kingdom that want Ministers to Pray with them: Agreeable to the Directions Established by Parliament. Published by Authority. London: Printed for Iohn Field, and are to be sold at his house upon Addle-hill. 4to., A—B in fours.

A Prayer for the Speaker of the Commons Hovse of Parliament. [London, about 1625] 4to., A—B in fours, with the title enclosed in a border, the royal arms, and on the back repeated, with J. R. Black-letter.

The present copy has on the title the autograph of Humphry Dyson. Crawford, 1889, part 2, No. 696.

A Fourme of Prayer with Thankesgiuing to be vsed by all the Kings Maiesties louing Subjects every yeere the fift of August. Being the day of His Highnesse happie deliuerance from the traitorous and bloody attempt of the Earle of Gowry and his brother, with their Adherents. Set forth by Authoritie. Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, . . . Anno Dom. 1618. . . . 4to., A—G in fours, G4 blank.

A Forme of Prayer, Necessary to bee vsed in these Dangerous times, of Warre and Pestilence, for the safety and preseruacion of his Maiesty and his Realmes. Set forth by Authoritie. London. Printed by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, . . . 1626. 4to., A—L in fours, A1 blank.

A Forme of Prayer, Necessary to bee vsed in these Dangerous times of Warre: Wherein we are appointed to fast according to His Maiesties Proclamation, for the preseruacion of His Majestie, . . . London. Printed by Bonham Norton, and Iohn Bill, . . . 1628. 4to., A—M in fours, A1 blank.

A Form of Prayer, With Thanksgiving to be used of all the Kings Majesties loving subjects for every yeer the 27 of March: Being the day of His High-

nesse entry to this kingdome. Set forth by authority. Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, . . . And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1638. Cum privilegio. 4to., A—F2 in fours.

A Forme of Common Prayer; To be vsed Upon the eighth of July: On which day a Fast is appointed by His Majesties Proclamation, For the averting of the Plague, and other Judgements of God from this Kingdom. Set forth by his Majesties authority. London: Printed by Robert Barker, . . . And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1640. 4to., A—L in fours, A1 blank.

A Forme of Common Prayer, To be used upon the Solemne Fast appointed by His Majesties Proclamation upon the second Friday in every Moneth. . . . For the Averting of Gods Judgements now upon us; For the ceasing of this present Rebellion; and restoring a happy Peace in this Kingdome. Set forth by His Majesties Authority, . . . Printed at Oxford by Leonard Lichfield, . . . 1643. 4to., A—F in fours.

A Forme of Common Prayer, To be used upon the Solemne Fast, appoynted by His Majesties Proclamation upon the Fifth of February, being Wednesday. For a Blessing on the Treaty now begunne, that the end of it may be a happy Peace to the King and to all his People. Set forth by His Majesties speciall Command. . . . Oxford, Printed by Leonard Lichfield, . . . M.DC.XLIV. 4to., A—B in fours.

A Forme of Prayer, Used in the King's Chappel—Upon Tuesdayes. In these Times of Trouble and Distresse. Hage: Printed by Samuell Broun. Anno M.DC.L. 4to., A—B in fours.

A Form of Common Prayer, To be Used upon the Thirtieth of January, being the Anniversary Day, Appointed by Act of Parliament for Fasting and Humiliation, . . . Published by His Majesties Command. London: Printed by John Bill and Christopher Barker, . . . 1661. . . . 4to., A—H in fours, A1 with the *Order* and H4 blank.

Oratio Dominica . . . Nimirum, Plus Centum Linguis, Versionibus, aut Characteribus Reddita & Expressa. Editio Novissima, Specimenibus variis quam priores comitator. . . . Londini: Prostant Apud Dan. Brown, . . . MDCCC. 4to. Title and dedication to the Bishop of London, 2 leaves: A, 2 leaves; [a] 4 leaves: B—I in fours, I4 blank.

This includes the Prayer in the language of the North American Indians.

[Prayers and Psalms. Col.]. Imprinted at London in Fletestrete, in the house of Thomas Berthelet. Cum privilegio. . . . Sm. 8vo., A—L in eights.

Crawford, part 2, No. 718, imperfect.

\* The portions called Psalms are Prayers, not the Psalms of David. It was intended as a Protestant Book for private use, and the Prayers are usually in the first person singular. Berthelet printed the work in 1548, but no mention is made of the present edition among Berthelet's Publications, and it seems unknown to all bibliographers. It is singular that such a Prayer-Book should have been printed in the Reign of Queen Mary, who in the "Prayer for the Queen" is styled "Marie the Firste."—*Note in Sotheby's Catalogue.*

[Prayers on the tuesday, etc. Col.]. Imprinted at London in flete strete at the sygne of y Tonne ouer against the conduit by Edward Whitchurch,

the xii day of Aprill. Anno Domini, 1550. Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum. Sm. 8vo., apparently A—B in eights.

Crawford, part 2, No. 714, imperfect.

A Booke of the Forme of common prayers, administration of the Sacraments, etc., agreeable to Gods Worde, and the vse of the reformed Chvrches. . . . At London; Printed by Robert Walde-graue. 8vo., a—e in eights, e8 blank.

A Collection of Prayers and Thanksgivings, vsed in HIS Majesties Chappel, and in His Armies, Vpon occasion of the late Victories against the Rebels, and for the future successe of the Forces. . . . Printed at Oxford, By Leonard Lichfield, . . . 1643. 4to., A—B in fours.

A Collection of Prayers and Thanksgivings, vsed in His Maiesties Chappell and in His Armies. Vpon occasion of the late Victories against the Rebels, and for the future successe of the Forces. Pvblished by His Majesties Command, to be duely read in all other Churches and Chappells within this His Kingdome, and Dominion of Wales. Printed at Oxford, By Leonard Lichfield, Printer to the Vniversity, 1643. 4to., A—C2 in fours.

The Cavaliers New Common-Prayer Booke Vnclaspt. It being a Collection of Prayers and Thanksgivings, used in His Majesties Chappell and in his Armies. Vpon occasion of the late (supposed) Victories. . . . Printed at York, by Stephen Buckley, 1644. And Reprinted at London, by G. B. . . . 1644. 4to., A—B in fours.

Orarivm seu libellus precationum per Regiam maiestatem & clerū latinē æditus. 1546. Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum. [Col.] Ex officina Richardi Graftoni Clarissimo Principi Edouardo a typographia. vi. die mensis Sep. Anno M.D.XLV. Cum priuilegio. . . . 8vo. Title, etc., 8 leaves under A: King's Letter, 2 leaves: A—T4 in eights, T4 with colophon.

PRIMER.

[The Primer in English, with the Epistles and Gospels, etc. At the end occurs:] Imprynted at London in Aldersgate strete, by Nycholas Bourman. Sm. 8vo., apparently a—g in twelves: A—H in twelves. Agenda form.

Sotheby's, July, 1889 (Perkins), No. 1227, wanting 39 leaves.

The Primer in English and Latin after Salisburie vse, set out at length with manye Godly prayers. Newly imprinted by the assignes of John Wayland this presente yeare. An. 1558. Cum priuilegio ad Imprimendum solum. Sm. 8vo., printed in red and black, with the Latin in Roman type in the margin. Title, Calendar, and first leaf with Paternoster, 8 leaves: ¶, 8 leaves: A—Kk in eights, Kk 7 with the colophon and last leaf blank. [Col.] Imprinted at London by the assignes of John Wailand, forbidding all other to print or cause to be printed this primer, or anye other. An. 1558 The . xxiii of August.

The Primer: Or, Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary in English: Exactly revised, and the new Hymnes and Prayers added, according to the Reformation of Pope Urban 8. Printed at St. Omers 1673. Sm. 8vo. A, 12: a, 4: B—Aa in twelves: Bb, 8.



## QUALITY.

The True Conduct of Persons of Quality. Translated out of French. London, Printed for Walter Kettilby, . . . M DC XCIV. 8vo., A—O4 in eights, O4 with *Errata*.

This volume is curious as an attempt to reform the morals of people of rank in France at that period, and was probably as effectual in doing so, as the English version was in accomplishing the same result here.

## RAINOLDS, JOHN.

V. Cl. D. Joannis Rainoldi, Olim Græcæ Lingvæ Praelectoris in Collegio Corporis Christi apud Oxonienses, Orationes Duodecim, cum alijs quibusdam opusculis. Adiecta est Oratio Funebris, in obitu eiusdem, habita à M. Isaaco Wake, Oratore Publico. Londini Impensis Guiljelmus Stansbeius pro Henrico Fetherstone. M.DC.XIX. Sm. 8vo. A, 4 leaves: B—Dd in twelves.

## RAMHEAD.

Cornu-Copia, Or, Roome for a Ram-head. Wherein is described the dignity of the Ram-head above the Round-head, or Rattle-head. London, printed for John Reynolds, 1642. 4to., 4 leaves. With a cut on the title.

## RANDOLPH, THOMAS.

Aristippvs, Or The Iovial Philosopher: Presented in a private Shew. . . London. Printed for Robert Allot, MDCXXXI. 4to., A—F in fours, F4 blank.

## RELATION.

A Strange and wonderful Relation of the Miraculous Judgements of God in the late Thunder and Lightning on Saturday the 23 of this instant August, being the next day after Mr. Love and Mr. Gibbons were beheaded. Shewing in what a fearfull and terrible manner one William Deane was struck dead with a Thunderbolt, and six more stricken dumb, with other strange and unheard of wonders which were seen and felt at the same time at Henden, and in some other places on the River of Thames by many hundred spectators. . . London, Printed by Bernard Alsop. [1651.] 4to., 4 leaves. With a cut on title.

## RECORDE, ROBERT.

¶ The Grounde of Artes: teaching the perfecte worke and practise of Arithmetike . . . And now lately diligently corrected, & beautified with some newe Rules and necessarie Additions: And further endowed with a thirde part, of Rules of Practize, abridged into a briefer methode than hitherto hath bene published: with diuerse such necessary Rules, as are incident to the trade of Merchandize. . . By Iohn Mellis of Southwark, Scholemaster. Imprinted by I. Harison, and H. Bynneman. Anno Dom. 1582. 8vo., a—yy in eights. Dedicated to Dr. Forth, a Master in Chancery.

The last leaf is occupied by an advertisement, setting forth that Robert Hartwell teaches the Arts Mathematical in Great St. Bartholomew's in the new street. The 18th chapter deals with Sports and Pastimes "done by number."

## ROBERTS, HENRY.

Lancaster His Allarums. . . [1595.]

This narrative was, no doubt, from the pen, not of Lancaster himself, but of Roberts, who subscribes with his initials a dedication to Lancaster and a metrical address to the reader. *Collation*: A—C in fours, A 1 occupied by a large and curious woodcut.

## ROBINSON, THOMAS.

The Anatomie of the English Nynnery at Lisbon in Portvgall: . . . Printed for Philemon Stephens

& Christopher Mereditt. 1637. 4to., A—E in fours, including the engraved title and Explanation in verse.

## RYCAUT, SIR PAUL.

The History of the present State of the Ottoman Empire. Containing the Maxims of the Turkish Polity, the most material Points of the Mahometan Religion, their Sects and Heresies, their Convents and Religious Votaries. . . In Three Books. By Paul Rycaut Esq., . . . The Fourth Edition. London, Printed for John Starkey and Henry Brome. 1675. 8vo., A—Bb in eights, including a frontispiece. With plates at pp. 45 (2), 48 (2), 72 (2), 74 (2), 242 (2), and 341 (3).

## S. H.

The Mother and the Child. In a little Catechisme to teach such Children the Principles of Religion, to make them the fitter for publique exercise in the Church. London, Printed by B. A. and T. F. for Ben: Fisher, . . . 1628. 8vo., A in twelves, A1 and 12 blank.

Sotheby's (Crawford), June 18, 1889, No. 150—2, a series of these early catechisms, including the present. Such was the *fabulum* prepared for the rising generation in those days.

This piece was licensed to Thomas and Jonas Man, 6 August, 1611, and is said in the entry to have been written by a poor man of the Stationers' Company.

## S. R.

Vindicie Danielis, Strange Prophecies From the Monachie of this Land. Or An Essay of the Presages of the late prodigious Comet pertaining to these our times: in Parables. Printed 1629. 4to., A—G in fours.

## SALIGNAC, BERNARD.

The Principles of Arithmeticke. Methodically Digested, and by short and familiar examples illustrated and declared: Together with the Art of Allegation: . . . Englished by William Bedwell. London, Printed by Richard Field dwelling in Great Woodstreet. 1616. 8vo., A—T in eights, A1 and T8 blank.

## SCLATER, EDWARD, Minister of Putney.

Consensus Veterum: Or, The Reasons of Edward Sclater, Minister of Putney, For His Conversion to the Catholic Faith and Communion. . . Permissu Superiorum. London, Printed by Henry Hills, Printer to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty, for His Household and Chappel; and for him and Matt. Turner, at the Lamb in High-Holbourn, 1686. 4to., A—O2 in fours.

## SCOTLAND.

The Demands and Behaviour of the Rebels of Scotland. Published by Authority. London, Printed by Robert Young, 1640. 4to., 4 leaves.

The Speech which was to have been delivered to the Kings Majestie, at his coming to Holy-Rud-House the 14 of August, in the name of the citie of Edinburgh, By A. G. Cler. But by the spent day, and other importunities, was interrupted. Edinburgh Printed by Robert Bryson. 1641. 4to., 4 leaves.

## SELDEN, JOHN.

Ioannis Seldeni Mare Clavsvm Sev de Dominio Maris, Libri Dvo. . . Iuxta Exemplar Londinense . . . clolxxxvii. Sm. 8vo. \*, 2 leaves: \*\*, 4 leaves: A—Z in twelves: Aa, 8. With two maps at pp. 176 and 448 and woodcuts.

## SHAKESPEAR, WILLIAM.

Mr. William Shakespear's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. Published according to the true Originall Copies. Unto which is added, Seven Plays, Never before Printed in Folio: viz.

Pericles Prince of Tyre.	} (Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham. The Puritan Widow. A Yorkshire Tragedy. The Tragedy of Locrine.
The London Prodigal.	
The History of Thomas Lord Cromwel.	

The Fourth Edition. London, Printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley, at the Anchor in the New Exchange, . . . 1685. Folio. Title, dedication, &c., 4 leaves: A (repeated) — Y in sixes: Z, 4: Bb—Zz in sixes: \*Aaa—\*Ddd in sixes: [\*] Eee, 8 leaves, the last apparently blank: Aaa—Bbbb in sixes: Cccc, 2 leaves. With the portrait and verses facing the title.

A trade edition. The copy employed had a duplicate title varying in some typographical *minutiae* and in the imprint, which ran: London, Printed for H. Herringman, and are to be sold by Joseph Knight and Francis Saunders. . . . 1685. Other copies present other similar variations.

The Tragedie of King Richard the Third. . . . Newly augmented. By William Shakespear. London, Printed by Thomas Purfoot, and are to be sold by Mathew Law, dwelling in Pauls Church-yard, at the Signe of the Foxe, neere S. Austines gate, 1622. 4to., A—Mz in fours.

## SHILANDER, CORNELIUS.

Cornelius Shilander his Chirurgerie. Containing A briefe Methode for the curing of Woundes and Ulcers. With An easie maner of drawing Oyle out of Wound-Hearbes, Turpentine, Guaiacum and Waxe. Translated out of Latin into English, and published for the benefite of all those that are studious in the Arte. By S. Hobbes. Imprinted at London by R. Iohnes for Cutbert Burbie, . . . 1596. 4to., A—G in fours.

## SHIPTON, MOTHER.

Mother Shiptons Prophetie: With Three and XX more, all most Terrible and Wonderful, Predicting strange Alterations to befall the Climate of England. Viz. 1. Of Richard the III. 2. Mr. Trusval Recorder of Lincoln. . . . London, Printed for W. Thackeray, at the Sign of the Angel in Duck-Lane, neare West-smithfield, 1685. 4to, 4 leaves. With a large cut on the title.

## SIDNEY, ALGERNON, M.P.

Discourses concerning Government, By Algernon Sidney. Sent to Robert Earl of Leicester, And Ambassador from the Commonwealth of England to Charles Gustavus King of Sweden. Published from an Original Manuscript of the Author. London, Printed, and are to be sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. MDCCXVIII. Folio. A, 2 leaves: B, 3 leaves: C—3 Oz in fours, last leaf blank. With a portrait.

## SPENSER, EDMUND.

The Faerie Queene. Disposed into twelue books, Fashioning XII. Morall vertues. London Printed for William Ponsonbie. 1590. 4to., A—Pp in eights.

Sotheby's, July 17, 1889, No. 1852, in the original calf-binding with arms on the sides and the initials E. B. in gold.

The dedication is on the back of the title, and the *Errata* occupy pp. 8 verso. On pp. 1 recto occurs: "A Letter of

the Authors expounding his whole intention. . . ." dated January 23, 1589 [-90.] followed by sonnets by W. R[aleigh] Hobynoll, R. S., H. B., W. L., and Ignito. These are succeeded on p. 601 by a series of ten others addressed by Spenser to Sir C. Hatton, the Earls of Essex, Oxford, Northumberland, and Ormond and Ossory, Lord Charles Howard, Lord Grey of Wilton, Sir Walter Raleigh, the Lady Carew, and to "all the gracious and beautifull Ladies in the Court."

This appears to me to be one of the original copies, before the 4 leaves under Qq were annexed, containing a series of sonnets differently arranged, and exhibiting certain additions and transpositions.

STIRRUP, THOMAS, *Philomath.*

The Description and use of the Universall Quadrat. By which is performed, with great expedition, the whole Doctrine of triangles, both Plain and Sphericall, . . . Also the resolution of such Propositions as are most usefull in Astronomie, Navigation, and Dialling. . . . London, Printed by R. & W. Leybourn, for Tho. Pierrepont, at the Sun in Pauls Church-yard, 1655. 4to., A—E e e in fours, besides title and label, 2 leaves, and 3 leaves of diagrams.

## STOICS.

The Moral Philosophie of the Stoicks. Written in French, and englished for the benefit of them that are ignorant of that tongue. By T. T. Fellow of New-Colledge in Oxford. *Non quero quod mihi vtile est, sed quod multis.* At London Printed by Felix Kingston, for Thomas Man. 1598. Sm. 8vo., A—O in eights, A 1 and O 8 blank. Dedicated by Thomas James to Sir Charles Blunt, Lord Mountjoy.

## STOW, JOHN.

A Survey of London. . . . 1598.

Sotheby's (Perkins), July 17, 1889, No. 1872, a copy in the original calf-binding, with the arms of the City of London impressed on sides, and on the top of one side of the cover "Ex dono Iohannis Stow," stamped, both in gold.

The Annales of England, Faithfully collected out of the most authentick Authors, Records, and other Monuments of Antiquitie, lately corrected, encreased, and continued, from the first inhabitation vntill this present yeare 1600. By Iohn Stow citizen of London. Imprinted at London by Ralfe Newbery. Cum priuilegio . . . 4to., a—c in fours: A—4R 4 in eights.

## STRONG, NATHANIEL.

Englands Perfect School-Master. Or, Directions for exact Spelling, Reading, and Writing. . . . The Eighth Edition, much Enlarged. London, Printed by J. R. for Benjamin Billingsly, . . . 1699. 8vo., A—Q in fours, besides 2 leaves of alphabets, etc. With an engraved title. *B.M.*

The *Imprimatur* is dated Feb. 9, 1674.

SWINBURN, HENRY, *B.C.L.*

A Briefe Treatise of Testaments and Last Willes, very profitable to be vnderstoode of all the subjects of this Realme of England, (desirous to know, Whether, Whereof, and How, they may make their Testaments: and by what meanes the same may be effected or hindered,) . . . Compiled of such lawes Ecclesiasticall and Ciuill, as be not repugnant to the lawes, customes, or Statutes of this Realme, nor derogatorie to the Prerogative Royall. . . . London Printed by Iohn Windet. 1590. 4to., A—C in fours: B (repeated)—Pp in eights: Qq, 2 leaves: Rr—Tt in fours. Dedicated by Swinburn to John, Archbishop of York.

## THANKSGIVING.

A Form of Thanksgiving, to be used the seventh of September throughout the Diocese of Lincoln, and in the Jurisdiction of Westminster. [No place, etc.] 4to., 4 leaves. Large black letter. Without a regular title.

## TREATISE.

A briefe treatise containyng many proper Tables and easie rules, very necessarye and needefull, for the vse and commoditie of all people, . . . Newly sette forth and allowed, . . . Imprinted at London by Iohn Walley. 1582. 8vo. A, 12 leaves: B—F in eights: G, 4. With woodcuts.

TRIGGE, THOMAS, *Gentleman, Student in Physic and Astrology.*

The Fiery Trigon Revived: By the Five Oppositions of the Two Superiour Planets Saturn and Jupiter, in the years 1672, 1673. Declaring the Manifest Miseries they Menace to the Dutch Nation; which Proud People, are now in their Grand Climacterical Year. *Cum multis aliis*, etc. . . . London, Printed by J. M. for Josiah Robinson, . . . 1672. 4to., A—E 2 in fours.

## TRIUMVIRATE.

The History of the Triumvirates. The First that of Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassus. The Second that of Augustus, Anthony and Lepidus. Being A faithfull Collection from the best Historians and other Authors, . . . Written Originally in French, And Made English by Tho. Otway, lately deceased. London, Printed for Charles Brome, . . . 1686. 8vo. Title preceded by *Imprimatur*, 2 leaves: A, 8 leaves: a, 8 leaves: B—Tt in eights.

W. W., *Surgeon.*

*Novum Iumen Chirurgicum Extinctum*; Or, Med. Colbatch's New Light of Chirurgery Put out. Wherein the dangerous and uncertain Wound-Curing of the Pretending Med. and the Rare Imposture of his Quack Medicines, are impartially examin'd: . . . London, Printed, and sold by Andrew Bell at the Cross-Keys in the Poultry, 1693. Sm. 8vo. A, 2 leaves: B—E in eights. Dedicated to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Blathwayt, Esq. Secretary of War, etc.

In the preface the writer gives some interesting particulars, including an interview with Lieut.-Colonel Newton, Lieut.-Colonel to Lord Cutts.

## WASTELL, SIMON.

Microbiblion Or The Bibles Epitome in Verse. Digested according to the Alphabet, that the Scriptures we reade may more happily be remembered, and things forgotten more easily recalled. . . . London, Printed for Robert Mylbourne, and are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the Greyhound in Pauls Churchyard. 1629. Sm. 8vo. A, 6 leaves: B—Z 6 in twelves, Z 6 blank. Dedicated to Sir William Spencer, Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, and to his Lady.

## WHITINTON, ROBERT.

Roberti Whitintoni L. Secunda grammaticæ pars de Syllabarū quantitate, accētū. & varijs metrorū generibus. nuprime recēsitā, . . . Wynkyn de Worde. 4to., A—M in fours and sixes. With the title in a border and the printer's small mark at the top and foot, but no imprint or colophon except *Finis quantitatis syllabarum*.

Sotheby's, July, 1889, No. 2040 (Perkins), Bliss's copy. The copy was described in the Catalogue as dated 1524. It seems to want the tract by Niger.

Nominum declinatio, Grammaticæ Whittintonianæ Liber secundus. Declinationes nominum tum latinorum q. græcorum. . . . [Col.] Londini in edibus Winandi de Worde Anno virginie partus trigesimo primo, supra sesquimillesimum. 4to. A, 4: B, 6: C, 4. With the colophon on C 4 verso.

Grammaticæ Prima Pars, Robert, Witintōi. L. L. nouiter diligēterqz recensita, Liber quintus. [Southwark, Peter Treveris.] 4to., A—F in fours: G, 6. With the large device of Treveris on G 6 verso and a page-woodcut on the other side.

There is no imprint. The text is interlinear.

De Octo partibus Whitintoni . . . [Col.] Londini in edibus Winandi de Worde trigesimo primo supra sesquimillesimum nostræ salutis anno, Mēse Octobris. 4to. A, 4: B, 6: C, 4. With the large device on C 4 verso.

WILLIAM III. of Orange, *King of Great Britain* (1688—1702).

The Declaration of His Highness William Henry By the Grace of God Prince of Orange, etc. Of the Reasons inducing him to appear in Arms For Preserving of the Protestant Religion And for Restoring the Laws and Liberties of the Ancient Kingdom of Scotland. [Col.] Printed at the Hague, by Arnout Leers, by His Highnesses special Order, 1688. Folio, 2 leaves. *B.M.*

Many of these fugitive political publications referring to the events of the Revolution of 1688 were translated into French and Dutch.

A Form of Prayer and Solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Wonderful Preservation of His Majesties Person, and His good Success towards the Reclaiming of Ireland; Together with His Safe and Happy Return into this Kingdom. To be used on Sunday the Nineteenth of this Instant October, throughout the whole Kingdom. . . . London, Printed by Charles Bill and Thomas Newcomb, . . . MDCXC. 4to., 2 leaves.

A Form of Prayer to be used on Wednesday the Twenty ninth Day of this present April, throughout the whole Kingdom, being the Fast-Day appointed by the King and Queens Proclamation. To be Observed in a most Solemn and Devout Manner, for Supplicating Almighty God for the Pardon of our Sins, and for Imploring his Blessing and Protection in the Preservation of Their Majesties Sacred Persons, and the Prosperity of their Arms both at Land and Sea. . . . London, Printed by Charles Bill, . . . MDCXCI. 4to., A—E in fours.

## WINE.

In Vino Veritas: Or, A Conference Betwixt Chip the Cooper, and Dash the Drawer, (Being both Boozey) Discovering some Secrets in the Wine-brewing Trade. Useful for all sorts of People to save their Money, and preserve their Health. London, Printed for J. Nutt, near Stationers-Hall, 1698. 8vo., A—E in fours. *B.M.*

Sotheby's, Nov. 1, 1889, No. 51, a Museum duplicate.

WINGATE, EDMUND, *of Gray's Inn.*

Mr. Wingate's Arithmetick, Containing A Plain and Familiar Method, For attaining the Knowledge and Practice of Common Arithmetick. The sixth Edition. . . . By John Kersey, Teacher of the Mathe matics, at the Sign of the Globe in Shandos-stree in Covent-Garden. . . . London, Printed by T. R. for R. S. and are to be sold by John Williams. . . .



1673. 8vo., A—Kk in eights. Dedicated by Wingate to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

Mr. Wingate's Arithmetick, Containing A Plain and Familiar Method, For attaining the Knowledge and Practice of Common Arithmetick. The Eighth Edition, very much enlarged. First composed by Edmund Wingate, late of Grayes-Inne Esquire. Afterwards upon Mr. Wingate's request, Enlarged in his Life-time: Also since his Decease carefully Revised, and much improved, as will appear by the Preface and Table of Contents. By John Kersey, Teacher of the Mathematicks, at the sign of the Globe in Shandois-street in Covent-Garden. . . . London, Printed by E. H. for J. Williams. . . . 1683. 8vo., A—Ll 4 in eights, Ll 4 blank.

WIT.

Wits Cabinet Or, A Companion for Yong Men and Ladies; . . . The Tenth Edition much enlarged. London. Printed for H. Rhodes, at the Star, the Corner of Bride-lane, in Fleet-street, 1701. Price Bound one Shilling. Sm. 8vo., A—H in twelves, A I with a frontispiece in compartments and the last three leaves with Advertisements. In prose and verse.

WITHALS, JOHN.

A Shorte Dictionarie most profitable for Yong Beginners, novve newelie corrected, and augmented, with diuerse Phrasys, & other thinges necessarie therevnto added, By Lewys Euans. . . . Cum priuilegio ad Imprimendum Solum. 1568. [Col.] Imprinted at London, in Paules Churchyarde, at the Signe of the Lucrece: By Thomas Purfoote. Cum Priuilegio ad Imprimendum Solum. 4to., + and \*, 4 leaves: A—I in eights: K, 6. With the printer's large device of the Lucrece and the colophon occupying the whole of the last page.

Sotheby's (Halliwell-Phillipps), July, 1889, No. 519, £7.

WITHER, GEORGE.

A Satyre: Dedicated To His Most Excellent Maestie. By George Wither, Gentleman. *Rebus in aduersis Crescit*. London: Printed by Thomas Snodham for George Norton, and are to be sold at the signe of the red-Bull, neere Temple-barre. 1616. Sm. 8vo., A—F in eights, A1—2 and F 8 blank. Printed with bands at top and bottom of each page. B.M.

WOOLLEY, HANNAH.

The Ladies Directory, In Choice Experiments & Curiosities of Preserving & Candyng both Fruits and Flowers. Also, An Excellent way of making Cakes, and other Comfits: With Rarities of many Precious Waters (among which are Several Consumption Drinks, approved by the Doctors) and Perfumes. . . . London, Printed by Tho. Milbourn for the Authress, 1661. Sm. 8vo., A—H in eights. B.M.

The authress gives notice on the title that the genuine copies are only to be had of herself, or at the shop of two or three booksellers, whom she names. She states that she had had the honour to perform these things for his late majesty.

This appears to be the earliest book in which the term *authress* or *authoress* occurs.

The Ladies Directory, In Choice Experiments & Curiosities of Preserving in Jellies, And Candyng both Fruits & Flowers. Also, an Excellent way of making Cakes, Comfits, and Rich Court-Perfumes. With Rarities of many Precious Waters. . . . Lon-

don, Printed by T. M. for Peter Dring. . . . 1662. Sm. 8vo., A—H in eights, besides a frontispiece and a leaf of Advertisements at end. B.M.

This edition seems to correspond with that of 1661, except that the preface is altered.

XENOPHON.

Xenophons treatise of House holde. Anno domini. 1573. [Col.] Imprinted at London at the long Shop adioyning vnto S. Mildreds Church in the Pultrie, by John Allde. 8vo., A—H in eights. The title is within an ornamental border.

YOUNGE, JAMES.

Sidrophel Vapulans: Or, The Quack Astrologer Toss'd in a Blanket, By the Author of *Medicaster Medicatus*. In an Epistle to W—m S—n. With a Postscript, Reflecting briefly on his late Scandalous Libel against the Royal College of Physicians, Entitled, *A Rebuke to the Authors of a Blue Book*. By the same Hand. . . . London, Printed and Sold by John Nutt, near Stationers-Hall, 1699. 4to., A—I 2 in fours, and a, 4 leaves.

Dedicated to the College of Physicians.



## Antiquarian News.

At the present time, in the shop of Mr. T. W. Johnson, Station Road, Workington, and in use as an ordinary shop fixture, is a large bookcase, which has in its day been a very handsome piece of furniture, and which has a history. It was one of the principal pieces of furniture at Rydal Mount when, in the year 1813, William Wordsworth settled there with his sister—the gentle Dorothy—and there it remained till the home was broken up after the poet's decease. On its shelves, for a great many years at Rydal, were a large number of books in the well-known home-binding of Mary Hutchinson (Mrs. Wordsworth). After the decease of Wordsworth this bookcase and a large number of books were brought to Brigham Vicarage (where the poet's son lived many years), and when the poet's grandson left Brigham parish for Harrington there was a sale, and the bookcase and many books containing good autographs of the poet were sold. The bookcase and a few of Wordsworth's books came into the possession of Mr. T. W. Johnson, and now the shelves which held so many treasures at Rydal are stocked with birdseed!

Baginton Hall, near Coventry, was destroyed by fire on October 7. The hall is the property of Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P., Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire, and is the ancestral home of the Bromley family, the manor having been purchased in the reign of James I. by W. Bromley, whose grandson was one of the members for Warwickshire and also Speaker of the House of Commons. Singularly enough the old house was burnt down on December 21, 1706, and it is said to have been rebuilt from funds voted by the

House of Commons, though this report, which is generally received, is declared by some authorities to be apocryphal. The new house, which was built near to the old site, was a handsome and spacious structure, forming a square block, in stone, four stories high, including the basement, and was in the Queen Anne style, on the parapet on the west front being the inscription, "Dii Patrii, servate domum, 1714." It occupied a commanding position, with extensive views of well-wooded, undulating country, and it is stated that Queen Anne herself visited the new house and planted a cedar-tree on the east lawn. Baginton Hall was the seat of the late Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P., for many years the colleague of Mr. C. Newdegate in the representation of North Warwickshire. The library and a large number of paintings were rescued.

Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., the author of *British Barrows*, has been occupied recently in opening barrows on the north-east of the Yorkshire Wolds, in the parish of Folkton and Hunmanby, being a continuation of the excavations made by him last year, and of a work commenced twenty years ago. When these barrows are completed, the whole of that portion of the Wolds will have been carefully examined. The late Lord Londesborough opened some, but no very accurate detailed account of their contents has been published. The barrows on Folkton Wolds have proved unusually interesting. In one of them an extraordinary find took place recently. This barrow was of a moderate size, 60 feet in diameter, and although originally higher, was only about 3 feet above the ordinary level of the ground. Within the mound was an excavated trench, which ran almost entirely round the barrow. On the east side of the mound within this enclosed trench was discovered the body of a child, of not more than four years of age, with which was associated three objects composed of hard Wold chalk. They are entirely covered, except at the bottom, with a series of ornamentations executed in the most skilful manner. Many of the lines forming the patterns are raised, and therefore must have required much greater dexterity in making than the elaborate decorated vessels of pottery belonging to the same period and people. It is difficult to describe the beauty and delicacy of the workmanship of these objects. The largest has on the top, at the centre, four concentric circles, from which four representations of the lines of the star radiates, and the intervening portions are very minutely cross hatched. The top of the second-sized one is ornamented with four concentric circles of two lines; whilst the smallest has, in the same position, two series of concentric circles, each of three lines, and beyond them raised lines, which follow the outlines of the two circles combined. On the sides of the larger one is a design closely resembling that of

the Union-Jack, some of the compartments of which are filled with cross-hatching similar to the top. A very peculiar design occurs upon all—two curved lines prolonged downwards, where they unite, and having beneath the curve, in the one case raised, and in the other incised, dots, producing in a conventional form the human face, in some way resembling the owl-headed figures which Dr. Schliemann found at Hisslick. No figure has hitherto been met with upon the pottery or other articles of the ancient British period. In one design raised and incised diamonds appear. The ornamentation possesses something in common with that class of vessel to which the name of drinking-cup has been given, but is more varied, and, if possible, more artistic. What their purpose may have been it is impossible to conjecture. The smallest of these objects was found at the back of the head of the child, and the two others behind the hips, closely adjoining each other. There were also seven burials of unburnt bodies in the same mounds, with which there was nothing associated except the central one, which had a very beautifully decorated drinking-cup. Another mound 45 feet in diameter, at a small elevation, contained an excavated trench, 20 feet in diameter, within the mound. The first discovery was four bronze axes, of the early form, without flanges or sockets. They were placed together, and there was indication that the mound had been disturbed at that point. The axes are of the type which, hitherto, is the only one that has been found associated with the burials of the Bronze period in Britain, the later form with flange and socket having never been met with. These four are very beautiful specimens, and are in the finest state of preservation, having on them a polish like glass. Three of them are ornamented—two with a pattern, and all of them covered with short incised lines. The other, besides being ornamented in the same manner as the two first mentioned, has a herring-bone pattern about the middle, and towards the cutting edge a zigzag line enclosed between two straight ones. The finding of such implements in barrows is of extremely rare occurrence, and in all Canon Greenwell's experience in barrow excavations has only occurred once—at a barrow in Butterwick, five miles from the barrow in question. At the centre of the mound was a grave 7½ feet in diameter, and sunk into the chalk rock to a depth of 8 feet. This large grave had been made for the reception of the bodies of two males, whose bones were found lying—one on the left side and one on the right side, one overlying the other—at the bottom of the grave. Some time after these burials the grave had to a certain extent been re-excavated, although the work did not extend to the sides or the bottom of the original. In this re-excavation it is evident that a fire of great intensity had been kept up, by which

the sides and bottom had been altered in colour to a great extent. The signs of burning extended beyond the sides of the grave, covering an area of 10 feet in diameter. It is impossible to say what the object of this burning may have been, as it is a feature which has hitherto been unobserved in the burial-places of these people. At the bottom of the later excavation in the burnt and reddened chalk was the body of a man in the usual contracted position, and having a flint knife in front of his face. Two feet higher, and still within the limits of the grave, was a fourth body, in front of whose face was a rudely made drinking-cup and a flint scraper. The examination of the mounds is still proceeding.

The restoration of the parish church of Little Horwood is now finished. The parish lies north-east of that of Winslow, to which, like Grandborough and Aston, it seems to have been early attached, with a chapel of ease, belonging to St. Alban's Abbey. It is often mentioned in the *Manor Roll of Winslow* (dated in the reign of Edward III., 1327-1377) as Horlewood. In the accounts of Thomas de la Ware, thirtieth Abbot of St. Albans, who died in 1396, the vicarage of Horlewood, "formerly a chapel of Winslow," is mentioned as paying a tax of three marks to the Abbey funds. The registers date from 1568. The church consists of a chancel in good Decorated style; Perpendicular nave and tower, and south aisle, originally Decorated, but having the south and east walls rebuilt in 1638. There is a south porch of late brick. The pillars of the nave, of Tottenhoe stone, are said to be of late Norman type, after a Continental design, which we may perhaps connect with the more characteristic work in the neighbouring churches of Whaddon and Newton Longville. A rough niche and bracket, the remains of a chapel, may be seen at the east end of the aisle, probably of Decorated workmanship. During the recent restoration several curious frescoes were found superimposed on the north wall of the nave, and traces of the common deep red colouring are to be seen in many parts of the church. In 1787 a gallery was erected at the west end of the church "by subscription, for the use of the Sunday-school," only two years after the first Sunday-school was established at Gloucester. This was removed at the restoration, and under it was found a copper coin of the Regency, dated 1789. The church was repewed in 1830, and other alterations of the original design have been made at various times. A thorough restoration of the fabric had been contemplated for some time, and was carried out this year. Two windows have been found in the chancel and one at the west end of the aisle; the latter rather early Decorated, of the interlaced type; of the former, one on the south side, of good Decorated, has supplied the model for the other two side-windows of the

chancel, and the *motif* of the new east window; the other, on the north side, is probably a "rector's window" of Tudor age. The cap of a quatrefoiled font base was found imbedded in one of the late buttresses, and gives the necessary detail for the new one which is now required. The pulpit is of Jacobean oak, carved in low relief, and somewhat damaged by misuse. The Communion-plate, consisting of two large chalices, flagon, paten, and salver, was presented in 1797 by the vicar, the Rev. S. Langston; there is also a small chalice of much older date, and a cover dated 1570. A brass bearing the Ten Commandments, with appropriate texts and verses, and the date 1641, formerly stood above the Communion-table, and now is fixed upon the east wall of the nave. There are also four marble tablets to Sir Stephen Langston, Knight, and members of his family. A remarkable tomb under the floor was also brought to light, comprising a fine marble slab to the memory of Anne Gibbin, wife of John Gibbin, dated 1741, with coat-of-arms; this has been raised up and placed in the chancel. A very peculiar fresco was also discovered on the north wall of the nave, supposed to represent the seven deadly sins, although it might, judging from some of the figures, have borne reference to the Crusades; at any rate, its antiquity is undeniable, and it is to be regretted that more of it does not remain.

In a recent volume of the *Antiquary* we published some lists of addenda to Haines's *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, and the vicissitudes of brasses are many and frequent enough to show the need and value of such records. Veteran antiquaries when revisiting to-day the various churches familiar to them many years ago, have constantly to notice the absence of brasses; and yet the protective Act of Parliament, which was invoked by Mr. C. Roach Smith forty years ago, is still a desideratum. An interesting article and correspondence on the subject appeared in the *Standard* newspaper recently, and one of the letters, signed Arthur Henry Brown, is filled with some interesting memoranda. It is as follows: "The communication from me on the above subject that you were so kind as to print has brought me many private letters of thanks and inquiries, and it would seem that the destruction and loss of these interesting works of past ages still continues. Your correspondent 'H. B. R.' writes to you of the loss of the Morley (Derbyshire) brasses. I copied all these highly-valuable memorials, eleven in number, of the Stathums and Sacheverells, builders of the church and liberal benefactors thereto, in 1875. They were remarkable in design, with figures of saints, and their inscriptions were very curious. There were also some incised slabs to the Sacheverells, one a chrisom, and a very remarkable Alphabet tile, c. 1380.



In the fine Church of St. Mary, Rougham, near Bury St. Edmunds, which I visited several times before the 'restoration' took place, was a handsome Renaissance tablet with columns, on the north wall of the chancel. At the foot was a slate slab engraved with chequered pavement, on which was laid a body in winding-sheet, fastened according to the custom of that period (1625), at the head and feet, but without showing the face, feet, and hands, as was then usual. I possess probably the only copy of this memorial to Robert Drury, for the whole tablet has since disappeared, and on inquiring in the parish last autumn I could obtain no information about it, even from the rector. I hope, with all due respect to Mr. W. D. Belcher and others, who have recommended the placing of brasses on church walls, that their suggestions will not be carried out. If anyone wants to know why, let him visit St. John's, Maddermarket, Norwich, and grieve over the results of such meddling mischief. All these beautiful memorials have been the victims of some iconoclast. They are fastened to the walls, and the engraving is utterly destroyed by the action of the lime upon the metal. Last September, when I visited the church, I found it impossible to obtain rubbings. Fortunately, I had copied them all before the deadly restoration took place. It is the more vexatious because the Terry brass, 1525, is so unusual in design, and the Marsham brass so beautiful in its engraving. Moreover, Elizabeth Marsham has a crucifix at the end of her rosary, which is strangely omitted by Cotman. This series of thirteen, ranging from 1412 to 1713, had been in safety on the pavement all those centuries, and now in a decade they are ruined. Clever nineteenth century! Why cannot the brasses be let alone, and left in their proper places? Weever truly styles such people 'the anti-Christian tomb-breakers.' In Rougham Church, Norfolk, the brasses have been 'walled' and varnished, thus adding insult to injury. In your very able article of September 12, you speak of only one known signed example. A few days ago I was in Belgium, and saw in the Musée Archéologique, at Ghent, a sumptuous gilded and coloured brass, of large dimensions, in Renaissance style, to Abbott Leonard Betten, 1607, which is thus signed at the foot of the effigy:

Libert van Eghem me fecit Mechliniæ.

It is the only example that I have met with, and may be the very one to which you refer. By the side of it are the more than life-size brasses of Guillaume Wene-mar, and Marguerite de Brune, his wife, 1325. He holds a drawn sword, on which is engraved:

Horrebant dudum reprobī me cernere nudum.

Is there any similar English example? At Bruges all the noble brasses are now fixed high on the walls. The Church of East Horndon, four miles from this

place, contains the finest incised slab in England. It is of alabaster—a lovely work—to the memory of Lady Alice Tyrrell, 1424, and measures about 7 feet by 3 feet. Till the year 1846 it was whole and entire, and lay in its proper place before the altar in safety. Then the *cacoëthes* of 'improvement' having urged movement, Lady Alice must needs be set up in the wall, but she resented the indignity and broke into four pieces. She still lies in her place, but a wreck. Happily, the present esteemed rector knows the value of this precious work of art, and is a jealous conservator. Yesterday I had the pleasure of rubbing a newly-discovered brass in Lambourne Church, Essex, to Robert Barfoot and Katherine his wife, 1546. This anti-Malthusian had nineteen children. A family of like dimensions occurs in Writtle Church, but in this case three wives were concerned. Yet these exploits are far outdone by the following records, which I have copied from the respective churches: 1. St. Paul's, Bedford.—'Here lies interred the Body of Patience ye wife of Shadrach Johnson by her he had 12 sons and 12 daughters she Died in Childbed ye 6th Day of June, Anno 1717, aged 38 years.' 2. Hedon, Yorkshire.—'Here lyeth the body of William Stratton, of Padrinton, Buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 97. Who had, by his first wife 28 children, and by a second 17; own father to 45, grandfather to 86, great-grandfather to 97, and great-great-grandfather to 23; in all 251.' 3. Conway, Carnarvonshire.—'Here lyeth the body of Nichs. Hookes, of Conway, Gen. who was ye 41st child of his father Wm. Hookes, Esq. by Alice his wife, and ye Father of 27 children, who died ye 20th day of March, 1637.' May these faithful believers in Psalm cxxvii. rest in peace from their labours!"

The controversy which has been raging for two or three years on the walls of Chester, receives fresh help from Mr. Shrubsole, the Edwardian theorist, who has just issued twenty-four pages more, in small print; and promises a further contribution to prove, in his opinion, that the walls asserted by Sir James Picton, Mr. Loftus Brock, Mr. Leader, and others to be Roman are certainly Edwardian! On the other hand, we understand that Mr. Roach Smith in the third volume of his *Retrospections*, now advanced, will endeavour to demonstrate that his views, published some forty years since, have received no injury from the rough attacks of the late Mr. Watkin; or from the milder, but more laboured, criticisms of Mr. Shrubsole. Both seem to ignore the researches of Mr. J. Matthews Jones, the City Surveyor, who supports the Roman theory.

Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., since his appointment as Secretary to the Kent Archæological Society, has been actively engaged in examining the contents of

the apartment held exclusively by the Kent Society in the Charles Museum at Maidstone. He has brought to light much of great antiquarian interest which was quite unknown, and which appears to have accumulated uncatalogued and undescribed under the Curatorship of the late Mr. Lightfoot. Besides Roman and Saxon remains, there are bundles of mediæval deeds which will now be examined and reported on.

Whaddon Parish Church has been undergoing extensive alteration and restoration under the direction of Mr. John Oldred Scott, F.S.A. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone building with tower, six bells, and clock. It has a chancel and nave, with four arches on either side, and aisles which open into the chancel, and north and south porches. The following is a summary of the work: The north wall of the Lady Chapel, which was in a dilapidated and unsafe condition, together with parts of the gables, have been taken down and rebuilt on a concrete foundation, 5 feet deep, and numerous York stone-bonding stones have been inserted to tie the gables of the chancel and the chapel to the longitudinal walls. These gables were considerably out of the upright, and it was thought at one time they would have to be taken down and rebuilt, but by a system of heavy wrought-iron tie-plates, going down into the walls, grouted in with cement, and fastened to the roof timbers, these have now been made secure. The roofs of the chancel and chapel have been entirely taken off and reconstructed with English oak. The former roof plan of the chapel has been carried out in the reconstruction; the plaster ceiling has been removed, and the whole of the roof timber exposed. The old tie-beams and principals still remain, but the spaces between the oak rafters have been plastered. An elm-boarded ceiling has been constructed over the chancel, divided into bays by oak-moulded ribs. An English oak cornice has also been fixed to both chancel and chapel ceilings. The roofs to the chancel and chapel have been relathed and felted, and retiled. A new gable coping and ornamental stone cross has been added to the chancel gable, and heavy iron guttering and massive rain-water heads and downpipes have been fixed to convey the water to the trapped drains. The high ground outside the chancel and chapel, which has helped to rot the foundations, has been taken away, and the sloping sides of the excavations turfed with grass. The east tracery window of the chancel and the south window have been taken out and entirely renewed with new Bath stone windows, and the remaining windows of the chapel have been repaired and restored. The whole of the exterior decayed stonework comprised in the present restoration has been restored. The whole of the roof of the north aisle

has been taken off and reconstructed. With regard to the interior alterations, which have done so much to improve the appearance and comfort of this fine old church, the chapel, formerly used as a vestry, and which contained a large angular fireplace, has been opened out and thrown into the church, by taking down the lath and plaster partitions previously enclosing it; the chimney has been taken away, and the stone strings and mouldings made good. The fine old tomb of the Grays has been removed from under the east window of the chancel, and placed on the north wall of the chapel. The floors of the chancel and chapel have been concreted, the former being laid with Godwin's encaustic tiles, and the latter with Woolliscroft's red quarries. The walls of the chancel and chapel have been plastered, and a parian cement skirting has been fixed all round the walls. New Yorkshire stone steps have been fixed to the chancel and chapel, and the whole of the stonework comprised in the restored portion of the church has been repaired and reinstated. Two curious square windows have been opened out over the chancel arch, and restored and reglazed. Two quaint old stoves, with their attendant ugly piping, have been taken away. The vestry is enclosed by a handsome English oak screen, and substantial oak choir stalls, pulpit, and clergyman's seat have been added to the chancel. The old-fashioned glazing to the windows of the restored portion of the church has been replaced by diamond leaded lights. The old chancel-door has been replaced by a new heavy panelled English oak door, hung with artistic ornamental wrought-iron hinges. The old-fashioned high-backed pews have been considerably cut down, book-boards have been fixed, the doors have been removed, and the whole has been stained and varnished. It is intended, if possible, to commence a further series of restoration next spring.

Mr. Rimmer, in the *Manchester Guardian*, has revived the old fiction of "Glyndwr's Parliament House at Dolgelley." The building so-called was taken down some years ago, and rebuilt at Dolerw, Newtown, and, as Mr. Richard Williams shows in the following letter (to the *Manchester Guardian*), there is no pretence for calling it Glyndwr's Parliament House: "Some popular legends, however unfounded, are, like cats, very tenacious of life. Such is that which connects Owain Glyndwr (or Glendower) with an old building formerly standing at Dolgelley, but some years ago removed to this town. The whole thing was carefully gone into and threshed out by the late Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth (formerly M.P. for Merionethshire), Mr. E. Breese, of Portmadoc, and other able antiquaries. Without occupying too much of your space, I may state briefly that it was proved beyond reasonable doubt—(1) that Owain Glyndwr never held a Parliament at Dolgelley; (2)

that after a careful study of every architectural detail in the old building, it was clear, in the words of Mr. Wynne, that there was not one stone standing of the time of Glyndwr, nor of an earlier period than the time of Philip and Mary—a century and a half later; (3) that the house belonged to and was the residence of Lewis Owen, Baron of the Exchequer, who was murdered in October, 1555; (4) that the first mention of the tradition about Glyndwr occurs in Nicholson's *Cambrian Tours*, second edition, 1813. Camden, Robert Vaughan (the greatest Welsh antiquary, who lived all his life close to Dolgelley), the Rev. Thomas Ellis (rector of Dolgelley temp. Charles II., who wrote *Memoirs of Glyndwr*), Pennant, and a host of travellers prior to 1813, are all silent about it. Had it existed in their time, it is impossible to conceive that they would not have referred to it. The oldest inhabitants who were living fifteen years ago had never heard of it in their youth; the house was then always called by the name of 'Cwrt-Pläs-yn-dre.' Those who would like to pursue the matter further may find the whole question well ventilated in *Bye-Gones* for 1875-76, and in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for the latter year. Glyndwr's so-called treaty with France, referred to by Mr. Alfred Rimmer as having been signed in this old house, is, I am sorry to say, a pure myth. No such treaty was ever signed at, or anywhere near, Dolgelley. As your correspondent, Mr. Schou, says in your paper of this date, the old house was pulled down at Dolgelley some years ago, and has been rebuilt with the old materials and some stone from a local ruin, at Dolerw, near Newtown. No doubt the very best that could have been made has been made of a curious and interesting specimen of Welsh sixteenth-century architecture, but the building now standing at Dolerw has not and never had (except in the brains of too imaginative travellers) the slightest claim to the distinction of having been 'Owain Glyndwr's Parliament House.' 'Its real interest should not be subordinated to the design of establishing a historical character which cannot be supported, and which will inevitably bring upon it, sooner or later, the reproach of being an archaeological sham.' These words were written thirteen years ago. Their warning has been unheeded, and their prophecy as been fulfilled."



### Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

**Wiltshire Archaeological Society.**—July 31.—Annual meeting, held at Westbury. In their report the committee mention a very important work, again

carried out by the munificence, as well as by the personal superintendence of, the accomplished archaeologist, General Pitt-Rivers, whose excavations at Bokerly Dyke, in the extreme south of the county, were recorded in the report of the last year. This year the General acceded to the urgent request of the secretaries, and made a large section through Wansdyke, a little to the north of Old Shepherd's Shore. This section was scientifically cut, under the immediate eye of the General and his three clerks, by a body of a dozen or more labourers, who carried on the work for a fortnight in the spring of this year, when, unfortunately, the weather was exceptionally cold, and the wind more than ordinarily keen and cutting. Though nothing was found to vindicate the exact date of the throwing up of the Wansdyke, the discovery of some fragments of Samian ware, on the original surface of the Down, beneath the ramparts, in addition to the finding of an iron knife and an iron nail, and the position in which these relics were respectively found, proved to the satisfaction of all who examined them, that the work was not pre-Roman, as had generally been supposed. But whether Roman or post-Roman (possibly even Saxon), there is as yet no evidence to show. We rejoice, however, to add that General Pitt-Rivers is not satisfied that the evidence has been exhausted, and proposes shortly to make further examination into this interesting earthwork. We are confident that the members of the Society generally would desire to join the committee in cordially thanking the General for this great work of excavation, which he is carrying on entirely at his own expense (for he generously declines any help from the Society), and we shall all await the result of his farther researches with no little interest.—Canon Jackson read a paper on the history of Westbury. After the anniversary dinner which followed, a conversazione was held, when the President, the Bishop of Salisbury, read a paper entitled: "The Roman Conquest of Southern Britain: its character and influence, especially upon our own county." The method he should first pursue was to trace the line of Roman occupation in our country, and then connect it with the general history of the Conquest as far as he was able. At first sight nothing seemed more remarkable to the antiquarian than the paucity of remains of the Roman period as compared with those belonging to pre-Roman and Saxon times, within the limits of Wiltshire. They had only three Roman stations mentioned in the *Itinerary*, and not one regular inscription on stone, either at these stations or other places where Roman remains have been unearthed; but, nevertheless, there were evidences of a considerable net work of Roman roads, with villas upon them, from which they could conjecture that the country was long and peaceably occupied. They should naturally first consider the great roads described in the *Itinerary*. One of those roads cut the north-eastern corner of the diocese, making a circuit to avoid the Bristol Channel through the Roman colony of Gloucester; then it passed through Cricklade, Stratton St. Margaret, to Old Sarum (Salisbury). The second road passed through the two Ogbourne villages, Savernake, to Andover and Winchester, and the third road led from Silchester to Exeter. These three principal roads were intersected at numerous points by other Roman roads. In 1680 a number of Roman coins were found at Wansborough, and there



had been discovered traces of Roman villas at Bromham and Mildenhall. Coming to the second part of his subject, he said the invasion of Caesar was important because of the light which it threw upon the early condition of this island, and as affording a pretext on which after-invasions were founded. It was not till nearly 100 years after the invasion of Cæsar, in the year 42 A.D., in the reign of Claudius, that anything serious was done in respect to Roman occupation. In the year 43, however, an army of some fifty or sixty thousand men were brought over, landed, it is supposed, at the head of Southampton Waters, probably subjected the whole of the Isle of Wight, and then proceeded to Winchester, and to other parts of the South of England. Some iron bars stamped with the name of Claudius had been found on the Mendips. Wiltshire, however, was almost entirely outside the sphere of warlike operations, for it had nothing in the way of mineral wealth or other natural attractions, such as Bath possessed, to attract the Romans, and the quiet and peaceable habits of the people were left unbroken. Their virtues and defects were matters of long and steady growth, and he who would work in Wiltshire must take this into account. Conservative for good or ill, friendly and undemonstrative—such were the Belgæ, and such are Wiltshiremen.—The Rev. W. C. Plenderleath followed with a paper on "Some Further White Horse Jottings," and the Rev. W. P. S. Bingham with one on "James, Earl of Marlborough, and his Successors." Mr. H. L. Lopes was down on the programme for a paper on "The Lynchet of Wiltshire," but was unable to fulfil his engagement. Lynchet, according to Ashe, is a local word, and means "The border of green which terminates ploughed lands."—The following day was devoted to an excursion, in the course of which many places of interest were visited: first, Bratton Camp, after which Imber, West Lavington, Little and Great Cheverill, Erlestoke (where the grave of the victim of Constance Kent was viewed with great interest), East Coulston and Edington Churches were all visited in turn, descriptions of the various edifices being furnished by Mr. C. E. Ponting, who in each case was assisted by the vicar of the parish. In the evening a second conversazione was held at the Laverton Institute, under the presidency of the Bishop. Mr. W. W. Ravenhill read a paper on "Some Western Circuit Assizes Records of the Seventeenth Century." These records, Mr. Ravenhill pointed out, consisted not only of indictments, commissions, calendars, etc., but also of four volumes of Orders, extending from 1629 to 1688, and furnishing most valuable sources of information for the historian of the seventeenth century. They were full of details and manners and customs of the times, of course very long and heavy reading, dry like all lawyers' matters, but still possessing many charms, and telling us that though in the seventeenth century there were woes, it was true there were pleasures also. He then proceeded to give specimens of these Orders, remarking that it was impossible to do more than this, as these four volumes were as closely packed as any lady's trunk who was bound for America. The first Order he referred to bore the date of 1646, and clearly showed that the Government were trying to get rid of the Cavaliers meeting in ale-houses, also to upset the Puritan services which were then coming into

vogue in the churches, and was historically important as showing that these steps were carried out at the instance of the Government. There was also an Order by which the constables of the Hundreds in this county were to be sure and present all those persons who were said to have committed offences, "lest they be unpunished." Others related to timber, highways, corn, the plague, and various properties, all of which were fully explained by Mr. Ravenhill. —Mr. W. Howard Bell, by the aid of numerous diagrams, gave a description of "The Buried Rocks of Wiltshire." He was followed by the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath with a paper on "Etymological Interchanges," which brought the conversazione to a close. On the concluding day the programme included visits to Heywood House and Church, Cutteridge House, Brook House, Seymour's Court, Road Church, Beckington and old Dilton Church.

**Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.**—August 9.—Annual excursion, Scilly Islands. At Tresco Abbey a paper was read by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma on the history of the Scilly Isles. That, he said, was threefold. The ages were divided into the ancient period, the mediæval period, and the modern period—*i.e.*, the development of Scillonian from a pirate hold, and afterwards the stronghold of the Cavaliers, the abode of many followers of Charles I., to the period when from poverty it was raised by the successful rule of the lord proprietor, Mr. Augustus Smith, and his worthy successor, to its present state of prosperity. In the Middle Ages, Tresco, though smaller than St. Mary's, was really the most important and interesting of all the islands. The ecclesiastical authority dominated over the islands then. Reginald Earl of Cornwall granted all wrecks, but whales and whaleships (a curious point for our naturalist friends), to the monks of Scilly. Later, other grants in relation to the Isles were made by the then reigning monarchs to the Abbey of Tavistock. In the time of Edward I. pirates and foreign sailors infested the islands, so that Divine Service could not be carried on; and after petitioning the King a force of twelve men was sent down, which effectually quelled the disturbances. The three chief benefactors of the Islands were Randolph, Sir Francis Godolphin, and the late proprietor, Mr. Augustus Smith. In 1308, under Edward II., the Isles are counted as a part of the county of Cornwall—in many senses they are regarded so still, though in others they are in some degree a British colony. In 1345 the Abbot of Tavistock was still Lord of Scilly. Mr. Lach-Szyrma treated the political history of the Islands down to the time when Mr. A. Smith was virtually the owner of Tresco. The abbey and the gardens, and the various tropical plants; the library, with its valuable collection of pictures; some emus and solon geese, and a visit to Piper's Hole, engaged the interest of the party till its return.—The annual meeting of the society was held on October 1. The president (the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, M.P.) based his address on the visit of the society to the Scilly Isles, and gave a disquisition upon the history of the Islands. After the formal business a paper was read on the "Flora of Guernsey as compared with that of West Cornwall." The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma was elected president. The jubilee of the society was held on November 20, its fiftieth birthday.

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